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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1875. NO. 236.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Continues his Argument for Plaintiff—A General Overhauling of Beecher's Sermons, Books and Testimony.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Brooklyn City Court room, this morning, was again the scene of a crowd more dense, if possible, than yesterday. Despite the instructions issued by Judge Neilson, when Mr. Beach, who was early in his arrival entered, he was received with a storm of applause. Tilton was present, but Beecher and his wife were absent. Mr. Porter stated that Mr. Evarts was unavoidably absent, as he had to go to Washington, and was therefore deprived of hearing Mr. Beach today, but he would be present to-morrow. After a few remarks from Mr. Porter, disclaiming any bitterness in his attack on Tilton, and stating that he had not used the phrase attributed to him yesterday, "Down, down to hell and say I sent thee there," Mr. Beach replied that he was sorry if he had misunderstood his learned friend, but he had heard him say "Down, down," to Tilton, and had naturally thought that he desired to consign Tilton to hell, and, indeed, said the counsel, I think so still. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher and his wife entered at this point and took their customary seats.

Mr. Beach then resumed his address to the jury, and said that an effort had been made to represent that the words imputed to Beecher by the plaintiff and his witnesses were such as were foreign to his style and could not have been employed by one so skilled in the use of he English language. Well, there was no doubt that all men accustomed to writing and public speaking had a style peculiar to themselves. Thus if any of the jury should see a pamphlet containing a speech by Mr. Evarts, and its title page gone, its internal evidence would be sufficient to indicate its authorship. He would see if the expressions imputed to Beecher were such as to indicate another parentity. For instance, counsel for defense had regretted the "paroxysmal kiss" was an absurdity which could never have come from the lips of Beecher. The word paroxysmal was a good one. It was known to be law in connection with the subject of insanity. He had had a curiosity to examine the published writings of Beecher, and in a single sermon had found the word used repeatedly. Mr. Beach quoted numerous passages from this sermon in which the word paroxysm and paroxysmal were used in reference to repentance, love and other strong emotions. This came pretty near to a paroxysmal kiss. He then considered the expression, "a moral Niagara," and the argument that it was a piece of false heroics which Beecher never had used any more than he would have spoken of a moral haystack. He considered this to be a terrible and proper phrase to describe Beecher's position. Beecher did stand on the brink of a moral Niagara, from which only the jury could save him. It was as proper an expression as Dr. Watt's gulf of despair.

Mr. Beach then cited a number of passages from Beecher's writings, to show his fondness for extravagant rhetorical expressions, and the liberties which he was in the habit of taking with the English language. Among these were "apotheosized pumpkins," "an ethical arrow," "ghastly corpse of an apple pie," "umbrellified," "a moral ocean," "a typhoid conscience," "hailstone teaching," "the hill top of happiness," "quiver human," "a horse trumpet," "curing volcanoes with pills," and many others. He did not quote these by way of criticising Beecher's style, but to show what is style was. Such expressions were natural to the man, and were interspersed all through the elegant addresses which attracted his crowds and hearers, and made them burst into applause even in the house of God. Some were the result of humor, which was prominent among Beecher's good qualities.

The organ of Beecher to Mrs. Moulton, that she always impressed him as a section of the Day of Judgment, had been ridiculed by counsel for the defense, who said that Beecher did not divide the Day of Judgment into sections. What then that Mrs. Moulton thought she should find out that it had at least two sections, one perfect. Mrs. Moulton was constantly urging on Mr. Beecher to confession, as holding up before him the day of doom to which his course was leading, and he expressed feeling which she produced upon him in a manner natural to man.

Mr. Beach then spoke of the attempt to represent as blasphemous the letter to his wife, in which Tilton speculated upon the character which Christ would have manifested on the position of marriage. He said that there was a character which had ever given rise to such speculation and commentary as that of the Saviour, and that the philosophical speculation on the part of Tilton involved no offing or irreverence. Tilton spoke of Christ as historical character, but he was so regarded, of course, by Beecher, aside from his sacred character. Mr. Beach quoted passages from Beecher's works and sermons in which he spoke of Christ as an historical character, and of open speculation and investigation. He then urged that it showed depth of thought and religious interest which was commendable in Tilton, that, impressed in cases of business, he turned aside to speculate upon such a subject, which in treating with no irreverence or indelicacy of expression, in the letter which he wrote upon it to his wife. Mr. Beach referred to the love reference which all had for the Lord's prayer as right on record as that a mother's love can quoten an expression of Beecher's in regard to it, in which he said the value was not sensed by the fact that when Christ taught its sentiments were not new. Thus Beecher spoke of Christ as a plagiarist, and as adopting for his own use what had before been current among men.

Mr. Beach cited other passages from Beecher's works as showing his familiar mode of stating the Christ's life and attributes, and urged the injustice of seizing upon Tilton's letters, not proclaiming his theories upon the same topic written in private to his wife, as indication of moral obliquity. He then spoke of the position taken by Mr. Porter that a man who could use such language as Moulton had employed concerning Beecher, was not a credible witness against him. Well, if this was so, what sort of a witness would Mr. Porter be after such language as he had used in regard to the plaintiff, in regard to Beecher and in regard to woman? He next referred to the charge of treasonable conduct on the part of Moulton, and said that his relations with Beecher were not changed by the simple appointment of a church committee, of which Moulton was disapproved, but by Beecher's false and calumnious charge that a long-tried and self-sacrificing friend was a false conspirator—this after Moulton had been sacrificing his time, his labor, his reputation, and morality even, in Beecher's cause. Beecher is a great man, and his position, together with his age, rendered it unjustifiable for any man to say to his face that he was a liar and a villian, but Moulton was an impulsive man, as he had shown all along, and he was acting with a sense of a great wrong. However, until this charge of blackmail was brought against him, did he use a disrespectful word to Beecher. Mr. Beach then referred to Porter's charge of cowardice against Moulton, because he carried a pistol to Beecher's house, and said that Moulton, engaged as he was in business which took him about the docks and warehouses and among rude men, was in the habit of carrying a pistol for protection in case of need. The whole evidence showed that he never used the weapon for the purpose of intimidation.

Counsel next referred to the question why Carpenter had not been called, and said it had never been pretended by Mr. Morris, or any body else, that Beecher had confessed adultery to him in express terms. Carpenter was held convenient by Beecher in order to rebut that of the denied an interview held with him, but the tenor of the evidence did not render it necessary.

Mr. Beach said that in his professional intercourse of thirty years with Mr. Porter, he had gained the most affectionate respect for him, and that he had spoken in kindness the words of reprehension which his duty had compelled him to utter in referring to the unworthy assaults of Mr. Porter upon the plaintiff and his witnesses. Villification did not end with he had called the attention of the jury to the rank injustice of Mr. Porter's charge, he hoped it would lead them to permit with care upon his argument. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Evarts, in his extended argument, had been assigned what might be called the very part of the work for the defense. With wonderful power of language possessed by the gentleman, he had endavored to change the position of the parties in this case. It was not of defending Beecher, he had tried to make Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Moulton on the defense, and called upon the plaintiff's counsel to exculpate them from the indictment which he brought against them. Mr. Beach considered the proposition of Mr. Evarts, that this form of action was an anomaly and that to bring it was disreputable. It was an extraordinary proposition to come from an eminent lawyer, that a proceeding sanctioned by law and brought within the law was a legal anomaly and that it reflected discredit upon the citizen who resorted to it for the punishment of the seducer, as there no punishment then, no means of protecting legal chastisement upon him who had ted the sanctity of a household? According to the position of Mr. Evarts there was none. Homes might be broken up, our families destroyed, our wives and daughters seduced, without any remedy from the law established to protect society. So strong was human feeling upon this subject, that it protected the injured man who took the law into his own hands, forgetting the declaration "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." When had there been a conviction of a husband or parent adopted such a course? But here a man went into a court of justice, by the only path which was open to him, and restrained his arm in that vengeance which was opposed to the laws of man and the Almighty. He was glad that his Christian forbearance was ignominious, and that he was a miserable seeker after pelf. It was for the jury to say which they would incuinate—whether they did uphold the doctrine of lawlessness and abandoned, or sustain the teaching of the future and the majesty of the law of the land. He would endeavor to show by and by that it claims there were for this forbearance, and indeed by Tilton to be the faulty wife and the dery-headed seducer, and then they could determine whether this plaintiff deserved to be granted out of court. He had no desire to subtract from the extravagant laudation of Mr. Beecher as a preacher and a public man, when it was assumed that Mr. Beecher did not sin, he took issue with the counsel for the defense.

The doctrine ran all through their addresses, because Beecher was a great preacher a great writer and had done a great deal of good, therefore he was incapable of sin, and if he did sinned it was a miracle. If we accepted this doctrine, what became of the teachings of Bible and of our experience of the world? Were we to accept the theory that the human heart was not deceitful above all things and desperately wicked? that men no longer stole the delivery of heaven to serve the devil in man's name to be good because they appeared it? What became of the atonement under this theory? What need was there for a God to send from heaven and sacrifice himself for the sins of men, if men could become perfect and incapable of sinning? Indeed this doctrine, but he did not wish to disparage unjustly the value of character, but the most eloquent words of the counsel for the defense had been expended on this point. The reverence of character, and especially that character which should attach to a minister of that God whom, if he did not adore in Christian spirit, he at least reverenced and feared. If this case rested upon oral testimony alone, leaving out that of Mrs. Moulton, he did hesitate to believe that the defendant did be guilty of this charge, although it was sworn to by two men whom he believed to be sere and honorable as any who had ever graced the ranks of literature or that of business which had been so highly extolled by his friend friend.

On the hour of recess having arrived, Mr. Beach took his seat. Judge Neilson told the officers that they must exact a promise of silence from persons in the gallery, or the jury would be closed. He said that he only knew what to say to persons upon the jury who had offended against order. If he had not witnessed their conduct he could not have believed that citizens could have come to court and disgraced themselves by disturbing the counsel and jury with an obtrusive expression of their opinions. Recess was then taken. The crowd after recess was as great as in the morning. Messrs. Tracy and Moulton spoke to each other, and laughed as they came in, a circumstance causing considerable surprise and comment among the audience.

Mr. Beach resumed his address to the jury, and referred to the regret expressed by Mr. Porter that W. O. O. Bartlett had been prevented from engaging as counsel in this case. As Mr. Bartlett was connected with a newspaper in the city of New York, he would quote from that journal what might be considered as Mr. Bartlett's present opinion, whatever his views might have been in the early stages of this case. He then read an extract from an editorial on this case, in which it was argued that a superficial good character did not afford an insight into the "true inwardness" of a man, or inform one of the "bottom facts" in a man's career; that the patriarchs of Israel, the men beloved of God, were guilty of many sins, and that the best men in all ages and countries had illustrated the truth of the Westminster confession that "We all inherit a corrupt nature and are inclined to all evil." The article also set forth that Beecher had never been inclined to asceticism, but had always been disposed to gratify the desires of the flesh. So much, said Mr. Beach, for Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Porter—Do you mean to say that Mr. Bartlett wrote that?

Mr. Beach—I mean to say that Mr. Bartlett is closely connected with that journal and in the habit of making to it some of its most able contributions.

Mr. Beach then asked the jury to look at precedents of this kind, and referred to the cases of a number of eminent divines who had been convicted of adultery, and said: Lucifer, the brightest archangel, fell, and of two of the chosen disciples of the Savior, one denied the Master and the other betrayed him. The instances of man's depravity and proneness to sin, proving that the most exalted are not only not free from temptation but are often too weak to resist it, might be multiplied a hundred fold. Mr. Beach then referred to the case of Professor Webster, of Harvard College, who, holding the highest position in Boston, murdered Dr. Parkman under the influence of mercenary motives and, after a denial of his guilt, was tried, convicted and hanged. In the trial, as here, the arguments was that a man of his previous life and reputation could not possibly be guilty of such a crime, and like away the shield of character, Judge of Henry Ward Beecher as of any other man, according to the preponderance of the evidence, and could there be any doubt as to what the judgment on the case would be?

Counsel quoted from Mr. Evarts' address to the jury with regard to the physique and character of Moulton, which he charged Mr. Evarts' was all illusory. Mr. Beecher says there is no need for men to come to him and confess their sins, for he could read it in their eyes and on their skins, and men thought that because they committed a sin they could be hidden; and, again, that there were some men who could not hide their perturbations from the eyes. This, said Mr. Beach, was uttered from Plymouth church pulpit by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher also says that the mental forces were increased in a much greater degree than they were in person. So repentance, he argues, remained exactly the same as they had always been. "Find me," said Mr. Beecher, "a great moralist or holy man who confesses the world greater than he found it, and I will find you some dross in him." Counsel would not have considered this subject had not Mr. Evarts touched upon it, and he would not say anything except that which he believed sound and just. He had nothing to advance about the defendant's physical constitution or his power of incontinence, but if Beecher was assailed with those evils, counsel would judge him as he would judge himself or any of the jury.

Couns i here read quotations from the writings of Mr. Beecher on the subject of love, and continued: It had been said that Moulton had a failing memory, and Mr. Tracy had counted the number of times he had replied "I don't know," and some of the gentlemen had examined the testimony of Beecher, and nothing not so long on the stand he had used the expression 88 times. He used "I think" 20 times, and "I don't remember" fifty-one times. There was an inimitable theory in the case of defense, which was organized by Mr. Beecher and shadowed forth in his statement to the church committee, and that theory he carried with him on the witness stand which he gave, not his evidence but a narration, which was given under the solemnity of an oath required by the law. Now, said Mr. Beach, Mr. Evarts inquired, if this was a case of seduction where were all those citizens who per love lovers letters, but when, in a crim. con. case like this, did they ever see love letters passing between the parties produced? Counsel was asked why he did not produce those love letters and the servants. Well, they had enough experience with poor Kate Cary, who was assailed on all sides. When they went to New Jersey and elsewhere in search of the servants, Mrs. Tilton and the Cary family from Plymouth church were there before them. They had been met often with the question why these servants were not produced, but counsel had searched for them without avail, and, gentlemen of the jury, said Mr. Beach, when a person has gold at his command it was the easiest thing in the world to suppress evidence. Mr. Evarts' theory was no proof. We produced the letter of confession and gave testimony bearing on the religious character of Mr. Beecher in his associations with Mrs. Tilton and his presence in the house, in Mr. Tilton's absence, and yet they say we use all wrong and have no proofs of the offense.

The court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1875.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. INDICTED FOR SMUGGLING.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day found indictments against Horace B. Claflin, of the dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Wm. H. Talcott, the silk buyer of the firm, for complicity in the recent silk smuggling frauds. There are three indictments against Talcott, charging him with receiving and concealing smuggled silks. Three indictments were found against H. B. Claflin & Co., the first of which contains four counts charging them with concealing six cases of smuggled silk goods, valued at $30,000, on the 21st of April, 1875. The second indictment contains sixteen counts, and charges them with, at various times during the years 1872 and 1873, receiving and concealing quantities of valuable silks. The third indictment contains twenty-eight counts, charging them with having received and sold large quantities of silks, well knowing them to have been imported into the United States contrary to law. The names of the members of the firm who are also indicted, are as follows: Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Edward D. Jones, Horace J. Fairchild, Wm. S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson and Wm. A. Talcott.

BROOKLYN BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The supposed burglar of Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, and assassin of Mr. Shute, was arrested to-day at Sheeps Head Bay. He is a German, and gave the name of Stulpe. Blood was found upon his clothing.

OTHER SMUGGLING INDICTMENTS.

In addition to the indictments against H. B. Claflin & Co., the United States Grand Jury presented further indictments against Charles W. Feild, Aaron Feild, John S. Morris and William D. Fanner for receiving and concealing upward of $600,000 worth of smuggled silks during the year 1874.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Address of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an address to the directors yesterday, stated the earnings of the past month at $1,220,494; earnings same month last year, $1,226,069; increase, $94,484. Mr. Garrett continues: "Our revenues show that, notwithstanding the general depression in business, with the unprecedentedly low rates at which a portion of the trade has been transported, our tonnage is larger than ever heretofore." Mr. Garrett denied the statement that the Baltimore and Ohio had been seeking large loans of money, and particularly that its paper was unsaleable, and that as much as $500,000 was offered at one time and no purchasers could be found.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or lower pressure, warmer southeast to southwest winds and generally clear weather.

The steamers Victoria, from Glasgow, and Greece, from London, have arrived at New York.

The New York Liberals have decided to hold a State Convention, leaving the time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

The Orangemen of New York have decided not to parade this year, and do honor to King William, of glorious and pious memory, by a grand excursion and picnic July 12th.

Governor Kellogg writes to the Chicago *Times*, correcting the statement of that paper that the debt of Louisiana was $50,507,394 95. The Governor shows the total debt of the State to be $21,270,890 95.

A dispatch from Professor Jenney, of the Black Hills exploring expedition, dated "Camp on Beaver creek, June 9," says: "The greater area of the Black Hills is in Dakota. Formations in this vicinity are of recent geological age, and not auriferous. Will cross through the hills and examine the gold-fields reported to exist near Harney's creek."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General Duff Green, of Dalton, Georgia, died at his residence yesterday.

H. S. Rich, the confidential railroad employee who absconded from Columbus, April 26, with $7,000, was arrested at San Francisco yesterday, on a requisition from Governor Allen. He starts for the east today.

A dispatch from Washington denies the report that a rupture has occurred between Senator Morton and Secretary Bristow, growing out of differences of opinion concerning the distribution of offices under the Treasury Department.

The gaugers and storekeepers of Ohio and Indiana, last evening, at Cincinnati, presented to Supervisor Powell a very handsome gold-headed cane and silver-mounted crutch. Mr. Powell retires from office at the end of this month.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

CANADIAN STEAMER LOST.

The Vicksburg Goes Down in an Ice Field.

OVER FORTY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship State of Georgia, which arrived this morning, brought five seamen of the Dominion Line steamship, Vicksburg, from Montreal for Liverpool, which was sunk by the ice Thursday, June 1. Several men were picked up June 5th, nearly dead from exposure, but since then have been rapidly improving. They tell a fearful tale of distress. Other boats were launched, with numbers of passengers, but the greater number were seen to perish without getting into the boats. The Vicksburg went down in the midst of ice, and the boat was surrounded by icebergs and field ice when picked up. The other boats have not yet been heard from.

The five men rescued had their feet and legs very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet. They are still suffering from their great exposure to wet and cold, but are recovering as fast as could be expected.

James Crowley's statement—We left Quebec Thursday morning, May 27, with a ship's crew (sixty men all told), eight saloon passengers (five gentlemen and three ladies) and about twenty in the steerage, of whom four were females. The weather was fine until nine o'clock Sunday evening, May 30, when we fell in with field ice and were soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped until daylight, when we proceeded again with but little ice in sight. At 9:30 P. M., on Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail. The ship was stopped amongst heavy ice and headed to the south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At twelve o'clock, at half speed, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft, on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a great deal of water. We got sails over and stopped the hole up, so that but little water came in. All hands were employed in heaving the cargo overboard. The second officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about six A. M., Tuesday, June 1. The captain ordered the forward wells to be sounded, and six inches of water was found, the after steerage then being full of water. The main hold wells were also sounded, and five feet and a half of water found. The captain called me on to the bridge and told me not to mind the passengers, and then called everybody aft and told them to keep up their fears, as he could take the ship to St. Johns, Newfoundland. It was then discovered that the fires in the engine room were drowned out. The captain then gave orders to launch the boats, with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from land was one hundred and twenty miles northwest. I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat, and it was capsized in lowering, losing the chronometer, chart, compass, rudder and part of the provisions. She was full of water. O'Brien and I baled her partly out, when Grogan, Wilkinson and Williams jumped into her. We succeeded on to the ship, owing to the sea on and the ice about. O'Brien saw the captain on the bridge beckoning the boat back, we having drifted about one hundred yards. I pulled from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear, with nine hands and himself in her. She came round the bow and pulled to windward, about sixty yards. The ship sunk about ten o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her chocks, with the second officer and seven of the people in her. She got clear and pulled to windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half-full of water and the ice about, were not able to do so. We shipped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then, to steer south, to get clear of the ice, and hove the boat to with an oar and a bucket, as a drag, till daylight Wednesday morning. We had in the boat about three gallons of water, forty pounds of bread, wet with salt water, and a compass, which did not fail out when the boat capsized. Again we put sail on the boat and steered south, the wind blowing from the northward and westward throughout and bitterly cold. About four o'clock we hauled the boat's head to the northeast till Thursday morning, then tacked to westward till about three o'clock in the afternoon; and again lay to with the drag till o'clock in the evening, when we took on the drag and made sail and stood to the northeast till Friday morning at daylight. Tacked to southwest till midday, and then again to southeast till morning, when about half-past ten o'clock, we sighted your ship. We got out oars and pulled away ahead of windward till you picked us up. I think that forty—odd people, with the captain, went down with the ship. We had blankets in our boat for the three ladies and the stewardess, which were lost when the boat capsized. We saw no ladies in the chief or second officer's boat.

CLEVELAND.

National Pigeon-Shooting Tournament.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The National Pigeon-shooting Tournament commenced this morning, under the most favorable auspices. Shooting began at 9 A. M., and continued without intermission until 7 in the evening. The attendance was large, the weather fine and the birds good strong flyers. The prizes offered were first, $250, second $200, third $150, fourth $100, fifth, $50. There were 139 entries for the day's shoot, being the largest ever made for one day's shoot in the country. The shooting was splendid.

The contest for the first money was very close and exciting. Eighteen men killed ten birds each, at twenty-one yards; sixteen fell off at twenty-six, and two at thirty-one, on the first five birds, leaving three men that had killed twenty birds without miss. The first prize was won by J. Pratt, of Franklin, Kentucky. He killed twenty-five straight.

The second money was contested for by twenty-eight men, who had killed nine each at twenty-one yards. It was won by Cook Cozzens, of Detroit.

The third prize was won by Mr. Hail, of Toledo.

The fourth prize was divided between Hamilton, of Buffalo, and Langdon, of Cincinnati.

Ties for the fifth prize will be shot off in the morning. The tournament will probably be the most successful ever held in the United States.

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The National Sportsmen's Association met again this evening, President Brinsmade in the chair. The first business was to call up the resolution lying on the table, on the subject of individual membership. After some extended discussion of the principles on which individual members should be admitted to a representative assembly, a compromise amendment to the constitution was adopted, by which gentlemen desirous of joining the association will be admitted without a vote when a State is duly represented, and with a limited right of voting in cases where there was no State representative.

A motion for a national dog show in the centennial year was voted down, as adverse to the objects and spirit of the association.

An able and exhaustive report on the subject of a general national game-law, was read by J. D. Johnson, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Law Committee.

President Brinsmade then vacated the chair in favor of Mr. J. A. LaMoyne, the President-elect. Messrs. Brinsmade and LaMoyne made short addresses.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Chicago in August, 1876.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR CHENEY.

CONCORD, June 10.—Governor Cheney was inaugurated to-day, took the oath of office and delivered his message. No civic or military display took place.

EDITORS IN DANGER FOR EXPRESSING THEIR OPINIONS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 10.—It is stated, on high authority, that one or more editors and correspondents at Concord are to be brought to the bar of the court next Tuesday for contempt in publishing abusive articles reflecting upon the judges of the Superior Court with reference to their late decision in the Senatorial fight.

Maryland.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, is called to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, July 21st.

Kansas.

GOVERNOR OSBORNE EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON THIRD TERM AND INDIAN POLICY.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The *Republican*'s Kansas City special says Governor Osborne, of Kansas, stated to a *Times* reporter to-day that Kansas would not support General Grant for a third term. This was the expression of Kansas Republicans everywhere. Gov. Osborne was severe in condemning the Indian policy, and said Superintendent Hoag was involved in measures which have recently rendered the Indian Department so unpopular.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Commission.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES.

Names of Some of the Appointees.

The Customs Service to be Investigated.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE REPORTED FROM NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

Making up the New Indian Commission.

The Secretary of the Interior, before leaving for his home in Ohio, where he will remain about a week, let instructions with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the *personnel* of the commission to negotiate the acquisition of a portion of the Sioux country. Telegrams offering a place on the commission were sent to Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Morrill, of Maine; Bishops Hare and Whipple, of the Episcopal Church; ex-Representative Comings, of Missouri, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the late House. Messrs. Allison, Morrill and Comings have accepted, and Bishops Hare and Whipple declined. In place of the latter, invitations have been communicated by telegraph to Bishops Ames and Havens, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be several days before the commission will have been perfected. The Secretary of the Interior has received enough applications for places on the commission to make a battalion, among those is Mr. Wyncoop, of Pennsylvania. The selections will be made from persons of influence and character, fully known to the Department.

A Customs Raid in Prospect.

The Commissioner of Customs was closeted with the Secretary of the Treasury for several hours to-day. Both are reticent on the subject. The conversation had reference to the general administration of the revenue service at the leading ports on the Atlantic seaboard. Some very serious cases of delinquency or inefficiency on the part of subordinate officials have come to light, and it is reported that extensive measures, doubtless such as were so summarily carried out against the whisky ring, are held in view by Secretary Bristow.

A Little Freight by the New York.

To-day a communication was received from the customs officers at New York, stating that over 5,000 hogsheads and over 200 tierces of sugar were entered there as melada. They will be held for investigation. The experts pronounce it sugar. The difference in the wages, on the sugar crop, would be upwards of $100,000 in favor of the Government.

The Ohio Campaign.

Prominent officials and citizens, returning from the Ohio Convention, give very flattering account of the prospects of a Republican victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

George Stubblebine, postmaster at North Covenry, Chester county, vice N. Longnecker, absconded. William Ritter postmaster at Lochiel, Union county, *vice* D. Royer, resigned. John Rounds, postmaster at North Chenango, Crawford county, *vice* J. Swartwood, resigned.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 10, 1875. (Patents dated May 25.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Briggs, Philadelphia, Center Valve for Gas Purifier.

C. E. Bringman, Philadelphia, Cartridge Box.

A. B. Goodall, Philadelphia, Joint for Lead Pipe.

J. N. Pierce, Philadelphia, School Seat.

F. W. Walker, Philadelphia, Safety Valve.

W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, Water Motor Fire Plug.

A. Gray, Philadelphia, Bell Pull.

J. D. Conner and S. Fritz, Philadelphia, Car Coupling.

C. Dentsch, Philadelphia, Overalls.

L. S. Filbert, Philadelphia, Wood Pavement.

H. E. Sickels, Philadelphia, Carriage Jack.

W. S. Reyhorn and J. Martin, Philadelphia, Fraudulently making a Instrument.

Joseph Nolen, larceny, Amos Martland, assault with intent to rob; John Madden, misdemeanor; Thomas Dowling, assault with intent to rob.

The recommendation of the board that the death sentences of Ambrose E. Lynch, of Allegheny county, and Henry Cleveland, of Washington county, be commuted to imprisonment for life, was formally entered on the minutes, and if the recommendation is approved by the Governor, a warrant will be issued consigning them to the Western Penitentiary.

The board adjourned until the first Tuesday in August.

THE COAL MINERS.

Vain Attempt to Start a Wilkesbarre Shaft —Pottsville and Shamokin Miners Propose a Compromise.

WILKESBARRE, June 10.—A large number of miners gathered around Diamond shaft this morning, before the hour of going to work. Mr. Parish, with a body of police, came upon the ground, but out of the hundreds of men present, one or two only were willing to go into the shaft. Others were in favor of going to work, but did not, through fear of receiving the treatment usually meted out to blacklegs. Mr. Parish was induced to attend a special meeting of the Executive Board June 12th, to enter into agreements as above stated.

ST. LOUIS.

Convention of Stove Manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Stove Manufacturers held another session to-day, at which the Committee on Business made a report recommending that the prices on stones be advanced, on account of the increased cost of production, and that a decrease be made in expenditures on patterns. These subjects and others referring directly to the interests of the trade were discussed in executive session and the result has not transpired.

John S. Perry, of Albany, N. Y., made a speech, in which he gave reasons why the prices of stoves should be advanced and expenses on mounting and for patterns reduced.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Daniel H. Mears, of Cincinnati, and Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, were adopted and the Convention adjourned.

To-night the members are attending a reception given at the house of one of our prominent citizens, and to-morrow will make a trip to Iron Mountain.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion at Buffalo—Three Men Killed.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The tug boat R. R. Hifferd exploded her boiler at six o'clock this morning, in the harbor, near the lower part of central wharf, killing Captain Jas. Hand, Engineer Edward Day, a resident of Cleveland, and a boy whose name is unknown. A fisherman was also very seriously, and it is thought fatally, injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The boat was blown to atoms and the wreck sunk. The force of the explosion was so great that the body of Captain Hand was thrown over a four-story building 150 feet across the street. The body of Engineer Day sunk in the harbor.

FIRE RECORD.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—$25,000.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—A *Courier-Journal* dispatch reports a disastrous fire at Elizabethtown, Ky., to-day, destroying fourteen houses and lasting hours. Among the buildings burned was the express office and stores of S. S. Strauss, Joplin & Cordry and C. T. Spencer. The total loss is about $25,000; insurance $10,000. Strauss and his family were obliged to jump from the second story window, and were all seriously injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

REPORTS OF MORTALITY IN FIJI ISLANDS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, announced that the Government had received dispatches confirming the reports of frightful mortality among the natives of the Fiji Islands, from epidemic measles. He also said that the authorities of the islands had been telegraphed to spare neither expense nor exertions to stop the progress of the disease. They have also been instructed to take precautions for the preservation of the peace, disturbances being apprehended in consequence of the belief of the natives that the pestilence has been purposely imported into the islands.

ADDRESS OF THE POPE TO AMERICAN STUDENTS.

The Pope, in reply to an address presented to him on the first instant from the students of colleges in America, thanking him for the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate, alluded to the excellent reception given to the appointment in America, and added: "It seems that the harvest in America is ripe and laborers alone are wanting. You are preparing yourselves for that work. Preach especially by example, in order to convert that great nation."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOR LAWS.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Common, this evening, Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, introduced bills amending the labor laws. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by work-people employed in a public capacity, as in supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally. All other cases shall be regarded purely as matters of civil contract, to be settled by the county courts. The law against picketing is to continue in force; defendants, however, are to have the option of a trial by a justice or jury. In regard to strikes, no agreement to do any non-criminal act in relation to disputes between masters and workmen, shall be punishable as a conspiracy. The bills were read the first time.

Germany.

PRINCE BISHOP OF BRESLAU SENTENCED.

BERLIN, June 10.—The tribunal at Posen has sentenced Prince Bishop Dr. Foerster, of Breslau, to a fine of 2,000 marks or one hundred and thirty-three days' imprisonment, for illegally excommunicating a priest.

Spain.

PROTESTANT BOOKS CONSIGNED TO AMERICAN RESIDENTS HELD AT THE SANTANDER CUSTOM HOUSE.

SANTANDER, June 10.—A box containing a number of Protestant books consigned to American residents of Santander, Spain, has been charged at the Custom House. The act has been brought to the attention of Mr. Cushing, United States Minister at Madrid.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 93⅜@93⅝. United States 5-20s, 1865, 104½; do. 1867, 105⅜; do. 1868, 104½; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroads—New York Central 93, Erie 15@15½; preferred 29. Refined petroleum 12½. Spirits turpentine 28s 6d. Tallow 42s@42s 3d.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes 65 francs 5 centimes.

ANTWERP, June 10.—Refined Petroleum 26¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7 1-16d.; Orleans 7¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,300 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 9s 5d@9s 8d. Corn 31s 3d. Pork—Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Bacon 51s 6d. Receipts of cotton 6,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 9s 5d@9s 8d. Corn 31s 3d. Pork—Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Bacon 51s 6d. Receipts of cotton 6,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Sales of the week 60,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,300 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 9s 5d@9s 8d. Corn 31s 3d. Pork—Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Bacon 51s 6d. Cheese

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS.

Republican election officers of the various districts of the county can obtain printed blank forms of credentials for delegates to the several conventions at the headquarters of the Committee, Lincoln Club rooms, 68 Smithfield street.

EVARTS thought his speech for the defendant carried conviction to the jury. BEACH hopes his address for the plaintiff will carry conviction by the jury.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND majority for HAYES is the figure put up by the *Ohio State Journal*. That is a pretty high figure, but it can be reached. Stick to it.

"WE HAVE been trying to understand the financial plank of the Republican platform of Pennsylvania."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*
The light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not.

IN THE opinion of the New York *World*, "no higher compliment can be paid a man than to have his ideas borrowed by other persons." This may account for the high estimation in which that paper holds JEFF. DAVIS.

MAINE is next on the list of State Conventions. The Republican Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, will be held next Monday. The Democratic Convention will meet on the 22d of the month.

THE Republicans of Iowa are permitting the question of United States Senator to get mixed up with their contest for State officers. Let them drop it, like a hot potato, or it will burn their fingers. Every candidate for the United States Senate should be compelled to fight his fight out before the Legislature, and not before the people.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out in Ohio thinks it a pity that the Republicans cannot find somebody to pronounce upon the action of the Superior Court of New Hampshire with reference to the recent Senatorial usurpation in that State. But that is exactly what the people are going to do at the next election. *They* are the court of final resort. The flippant chuckling of our contemporary is somewhat premature.

THE Johnstown *Voice*, a Democratic sheet, published in Johnstown, speaks of Hon. WILLIAM FLATTERY, a Democratic Associate Judge of a one-horse court in that town, in terms of the most fraternal endearment. It says that "FLATTERY is a compound falsehood, selfishness, servility and ill-manners;" and that "any one of these qualities is enough to make a character thoroughly odious." Base Flattery!

THE Buffalo *Express* is altogether at sea concerning the cause of the trouble existing between a certain blood-thirsty backer of one Rev. Dr. RHEA, of Iowa, and the editor of the Dubuque *Herald*. The election of the Episcopal Bishop had nothing whatever to do with it. The strictures of the *Herald* were elicited by the bitter rebel tone of a speech delivered by the preacher in question on Decoration Day. Really the *Express* should be more careful, particularly when there's a Bishop in the case.

THE Omaha *Herald* says that Dr. MANNING, an English tourist now visiting that State, says that the farmers of Egypt and India, in which countries he resided a number of years, rake the locusts, before they can fly, into ditches and destroy them. Another method is, to make windrows of straw, and anything that will furnish a slow fire, and smoke them for weeks at a time. He says that they can be subjected and destroyed. It only needs prompt and determined action on the part of the community.

THE New York papers are now openly taking sides with Mr. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania road, against Mr. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio. The *Times* publishes a long statement to show that, in the pending fight between the two roads, the blame is on GARRETT's side, and the *Bulletin* follows in a leader cataloguing the weak points of GARRETT. The tone of these articles indicates either that the New York roads are going to make common cause with the Pennsylvania, or that the differences between the combatants are approaching a Balmion.

THE proprietor of the Continental Hotel, at Philadelphia, has given his assurance that the hotel rates at that establishment, during the Centennial celebration in 1876, shall not exceed five dollars a day. His regular charge is now $4 50 a day. The other hotels will probably follow the Continental, in this respect, so that visitors to that city next year may be able to rest assured they will not be subject to extortionate rates, as were the visitors to the Vienna Exhibition. An increase of ten per cent. on present rates is probably not greater than will be the increase in the price of provisions at that time.

SPEAKING of the moral miasma in which TILTON and BEECHER are simmering, the New York *Graphic* says: "People everywhere begin to see that this scandal grew as naturally out of a gospel of gush as mushrooms out of muck in a cave. A religion that makes up faces at law, that plays fast and loose with the everlasting integrities, and builds on a mere slush of sentimentality, can have but one outcome, and the American people see what its unclean progeny is." There is not a little force in these observations, and they apply with equal directness to the free-and-easy, happy-go-lucky theory of politics that would dissolve the sanitary principles established by the war into a gruel of mush and magnanimity, for the purpose of "conciliating" the morose and morbid Southern element.

A WRITER in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* says: "It will be a grand day for California when the word rancho has only a historical meaning, and when small farms, well tilled, dot the lovely plains now abandoned to herds of cattle." So it will be, and it will be a better one for the whole country when our farmers shall have been brought to understand that breadth of acres is not nearly of so much consequence as thoroughness of culture, considered as elements of agricultural prosperity and success. The poet GOLDSMITH tells us that in the Arcadian age of Britain:

"Time was, ere England's woes began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man."

This may be a poetical exaggeration, but there is a most interestingly liberal suggestion of practical possibilities in it, nevertheless.

HERE and there may be found a decent Democrat who refuses to follow the Democratic doctrine of "State Sovereignty." The latest instance is that of HARLOW S. HORTON, of Madison, Wisconsin, a prominent Democrat who delivered an address upon Decoration Day in Madison, in which he took a bold and unequivocal stand against the heresy of State Rights. He said: "There can never be again any refinements, distinctions or theories of State Sovereignty in the creed of any respectable party in this country inconsistent with the final and complete supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the National Government." When Mr. HORTON asserts that the idea of State Sovereignty cannot hereafter be incorporated in the creed of any *respectable* party, he heartily concurs with us in the estimate which he thus puts upon the Democratic party, which uses that idea as the corner-stone of its creed.

THE dead-lock still continues in the anthracite coal regions, the miners' associations in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Wyoming districts all refusing to go to work at reduced rates. There was a very large body of miners in each association willing to go to work, but they were in the minority. The favorite scheme of the leaders among them is to let the men in one district go to work upon condition that they will contribute the money, from their earnings, to keep the men out in the other districts; but it has not yet been determined which district shall lead off in this arrangement. The probability is that the Wyoming district will be the first to resume, as it is already found very difficult to keep the men there from going to work upon the rates offered by the operators. In the meantime, individual miners will steadily break away from association control and go to work, if they can be protected in doing so; and the strike will thus eventually fritter itself away.

THE substitution of silver coin for our fractional currency, which the National Government proposes to effect during the current year, will not be, in any proper sense, a resumption of specie payments. By the coinage act of 1873, silver ceased to be the standard of value in the United States. The American silver dollar, as it had been, was then abolished, and the gold dollar substituted for it. There is, it is true, an American silver dollar now coined for our foreign trade, which is up to the gold value, but it is for use in foreign trade exclusively, and will form hereafter, no part of our silver currency. The coinage of silver coins for home circulation is now limited to half-dollars, quarters, and twenty and ten cent pieces. Instead of being up to the gold value, our silver coinage is now so arranged that two half-dollars will equal the French five-franc piece, and our twenty cent piece will be the equivalent of one franc. The five-franc piece is worth 93 cents in gold, so that our silver coinage is debased to the extent of the difference between 93 and 100.

When, therefore, the silver coins of the Mint begin to replace our fractional currency, they will circulate as tokens of value, and not as standards. They will be a legal tender only for small amounts, and will be merely a convenience for small change, being, in that respect, simply a substitute for our fractional currency. They will not enter, to any appreciable extent, into the volume of current money, nor is it likely that they will be sought, at their present value, for export or for hoarding.

The Director of the Mint has now six millions in silver on hand and thinks that by coining a million and a half every month the Government may begin to pay out silver coin for fractional currency six months from now. The substitution of silver for fractional currency will be, of course, a reduction of the national debt to the amount of the substitution.

The opportunity for making this desirable change has been hastened by the action of Germany in demonetizing silver, and the probable adoption of the same policy by Holland and Belgium. Upon this point the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The substitution of gold as the standard of value by the German Empire, provided for by the law of 1871, involved what may be named a process of unloading an immense silver currency. Germany, in effect, announced to the world that it was about to throw its immense stock of silver upon the market, or, in other words, to go into the market with silver as a purchaser of gold. The effect of this announcement was two-fold. It foreshadowed an increased demand for gold which would naturally seem to increase its price, but which would not in fact affect the value of gold at all, because the apparent increase would pretty nearly measure the decrease in the purchasing power of silver. On the other hand the announcement was met by European nations which maintain a double standard by limiting the receipts of silver at their respective mints. The effect of all this was to cause the exportation of German silver to the East Indies, where it is a favorite medium of exchange. But the effort of Germany to unload its silver, coupled with its degradation as a standard of value and the limitations imposed upon its receipt at the mints of the countries where two standards prevail, has decreased its purchasing price below the lowest point to which it has hitherto fallen. It is not impossible that the result of the matter will be the discarding of silver as a standard of value throughout Europe—an event that would inevitably work a further and considerable decline in the price of the metal."

THE present Republican Constitution of North Carolina contains many provisions of an extremely liberal character, among them a provision for a lien law; a provision against imprisonment for debt; a provision for a homestead and personal property exemption to the amount of $1,500; a provision allowing married women to hold property apart from their husbands; with liberal provisions concerning education, and many others of equal importance to the people. It will be recollected that immediately after the election of last August a large majority of the leaders of the Democratic party demanded the calling of a convention to revise this instrument. The election for delegates will take place the first week in August, and the convention itself will meet in September. The law under which the convention was authorized, prescribes an oath to be taken by each delegate, which restricts his action upon the above named provisions of the present Constitution. He is sworn not to interfere with the homestead clause; that imprisonment for debt shall not be restored; that the rights of married women shall not be interfered with; that the laborers' and mechanics' lien law shall not be abolished, and various other provisions of a similar nature are in like manner secured from change, except the election of the judicial officers by the people. It is now openly intimated that this oath is to be set aside, upon the ground that the Legislature has no power to bind a convention in any manner, and that the delegates, when they assemble, will act just as if the oath had not been required at all. We charged, at the time, that the Democrats had no real intention of permitting themselves to be bound by these restrictions. Who ever knew a genuine Southern Bourbon to let the sanctity of an oath interfere with the carrying out of his reactionary political designs? The purpose is to make the State permanently Democratic, and if they cannot do this by fair means, they will try foul ones.

THE SWEENEYS, of New York, who are identified with TWEED by INGERSOLL and GARVEY in their revelations as to how the money stolen from the city of New York by the Tammany Ring was divided, say that the money which is put down as having been received from INGERSOLL by PETER B. SWEENEY was, in reality, paid over by him to SAMUEL J. TILDEN, then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and now Governor of New York. It was paid to TILDEN to enable him to carry the State for HOFFMAN for Governor, and secure a Legislature in the interest of the Ring. INGERSOLL testifies that the swag was divided upon the basis of 35 per cent. to himself, 25 to TWEED, 5 to SWEENEY, and the rest to sundry others. It seems hardly probable that SWEENEY, as a mere thief, would be content with a palt ry 5 per cent. of the stolen millions, and the explanation that he was the mere conduit by which this trifling percentage was conveyed to TILDEN to aid him in stuffing ballot boxes and otherwise fraudulently compassing a Democratic success, is much more plausible. There can be no doubt that TILDEN got, from some quarter, the money needed to swindle the people of New York out of their rights as electors, and it is to be hoped, now that INGERSOLL and GARVEY have made a clean breast of it, that SWEENEY will follow their example and tell what he did with the share of the swag assigned to him. If he kept it, the confession will leave him in no worse plight than people now think him to be; and if he paid it to the immaculate TILDEN, the revelation of that fact will not merely serve to relieve himself of the odium now resting on him, but will aid in exposing the participation in the grossest of frauds of one who now sets himself up as a great Reformer, and who expects to ride into a Presidential nomination upon the pretense that he is exceptionally pure.

MR. W. M. GROSVENOR, formerly of the St. Louis *Democrat*, and a leading Liberal in 1872, writes to the New York *Tribune* a letter confessing the utter failure of the Independent or Liberal movement in Missouri. He says:

"When the Independents lifted disenfranchisement from the necks of the Southern sympathizers in 1870, they quickly found that the old fires of hatred, though long buried, were yet alive. But they hoped these rekindled flames would quickly burn out in the open air of political freedom. Much was done to check them while the campaign of 1872 was pending. But after its close they were seen plainly enough. Blair was thrust aside to make room for a weak old man having a record more acceptable to the majority. Union men, and especially Germans, were quietly shouldered out of influence or place. The Democratic party became more and more distinctly controlled by the Confederates and by the Catholics. Repeatedly, in order to save the school system, Independents who still acted with the Democrats were forced to oppose the party's candidates."

More than this. "The government of both State and city under the Democrats had been shamefully corrupt." The recent city election in St. Louis compels Colonel GROSVENOR to ask:

"What if they conclude that Republican frauds and false decisions in Louisiana are no worse than Democratic frauds and false decisions in St. Louis? What if they ask whether Catholicism threatens free schools elsewhere by ruling the same party? What if they conclude that a party which links itself in fraud with the worst whisky thieves of this Administration is not preferable to the party which exposes and discards such men?"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The suicide of labor: Strikes.

The barrel crop is said to be heading out splendidly.

The racing season has opened with animation everywhere.

Three States take decennial censuses, this year: Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York.

Some thievish dead beats stole thirty coffins from a New Orleans warehouse the other night.

The small-pox is spreading rapidly in New York city, and is said to be more than ordinarily virulent.

It's a mistake, that story about Beecher having rented an office in the *Tribune* tower. It's his son.

California says its wool clip this year will reach over 51,000,000 pounds, valued at upward of $12,000,000.

The new postal card is being engraved. It will be plainer than the old card, and made of better material.

The people of New York are bitterly complaining that Tilden's reformatory machine is only a windmill.

The American Pomological Society will hold its next session in Chicago on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September.

The State Democratic press is engaged in the unprophetable amusement of predicting the success of its party.

A car load of quicksilver is in transit from California to New York. The train runs with the speed of Mercury.

Since the annexation of the Fiji Islands by England fifty thousand natives have succumbed to epidemic measles.

Hartford, Connecticut, has abolished its detective police force, and, strange as it may seem, crime is steadily diminishing.

The States most severely threatened by the potato bug this year are Delaware and New Jersey and Western New York.

Cotton mills, when well managed, are highly profitable in the Southern States, and they are springing up on all sides.

Boston complains that of all the great seaboard cities it alone is without a park. The Common is too common, it seems.

Of the making of books there is no end. The Secretary of the National Grange has just published a full history of that order.

Hydrophobia is reported as "epidemic" in Denmark and Finland. Not only dogs, but horses and other animals are the victims.

Keep the wire or mosquito-bar blinds of sick rooms wetted. The effect on the atmosphere is to refresh it, as though a storm had occurred.

Twenty-one letters of Robespierre, which are said to contain some startling facts, have been found in Paris, and are soon to be published.

A certain infuriated Bourbon editor says President Grant ought to be kicked to death by a jackass. Well, why doesn't he undertake the job?

Story of a lawsuit in Connecticut. Subjet matter, five dollars' worth of geese. Number of trials, three. Lawyer's fees, seventy-five dollars.

Ten million young shad are incubating at Shad Island, on the Hudson river, one of the stations established by the State Fish Commissioners.

Speaking of the labors of Moody and Sankey, an English paper says: "We have never seen the grace of God put on such a business footing before."

The colored Masons of Boston are much rejoiced over the recognition extended to them by the Convention of Grand Lodges recently held in Germany.

Jeff. Davis says the South "can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations." Ah! and Andersonville?

San Francisco sets down her aggregate manufactures at $67,333,930, an increase of near 25 per cent. in three years, of which latter item $5,506,780 is machinery, chiefly for mining.

The prospects of the Virginia fruit crop are considered so dubious that the Pomological Society have decided not to attempt a show of fruit at the national exhibition in September.

The grain trade at Philadelphia has recently received an impetus, freighting being active and the grain exports to Europe thirty per cent. larger than at this time last year.

There is a plan on foot to foreclose the mortgages on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, sell the property, change the gauge to narrow, and thoroughly reorganize the company.

Slightly inconsistent. Barnum has begun a crusade against the Sunday liquor traffic at Bridgeport, but he has leased his New York hippodrome building for a music and beer garden.

Seven cents on wheat and six and a quarter cents on corn, is the freight from Buffalo to New York, tolls included, the lowest rates of transportation from the lakes to the seaboard ever known.

The Chicago Public Library, which was opened on May 1, 1874, with 17,355 volumes, has now over 40,000 volumes. It is supported by a tax of one-fifth of a mill on real and personal property.

A Massachusetts onion-grower, who refused three dollars a barrel for his crop, lately sold two hundred and twelve barrels for fifty dollars, the best offer he could get. The tears stood in his eyes.

And now it turns out that Abelard and Heloise were never buried in Pere-la-Chaise Cemetery at all, and that thousands of sentimentalists have stirred up their glands for some unknown bones.

The marriage of a priest has been decided to be legal by an Italian court. This decision strikes at the root of those Church regulations which have been interwoven with the whole fabric of Italian laws and customs.

The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* have withdrawn their advance sheets from the competition of editors and correspondents, and will henceforth only supply the finished magazine on a single day to all journalists.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lowell, employing 1,250 operatives and manufacturing 450,000 yards a week, will shut down, on account of the dull market, a the end of the month, and remain closed till September.

History repeats itself. Says an old book called "Bateman's Doome:" "In 1476 grasshoppers and the great rising of the river Isula did spoyle all Poland." And the "Gentleman's Magazine," of 1742, says, great damage was done to the harvests in the county of Bristol (England) by swarms of grasshoppers, and the like happened in the same year at Pennsylvania to a surprising degree." The same fact was also noticed then, "that they were infeced with a parasite thicker than a horse hair and of a brown color."

PERSONAL.

Colonel George Crook, the father of Major General Crook, United States Army, is lying at the point of death at his residence, near Dayton, Ohio.

It is said that the wealthiest journalist in America is A. S. Abell, of the Baltimore *Sun*, whose property is estimated at from seven to ten million dollars.

Motley, the historian is still very feeble from the paralytic stroke which disabled his right side several months ago. He is said to be much changed by his physical misfortune and the loss of his wife. His friends fear he will never be able to resume his literary pursuits.

Lord Byron's services in the cause of Greek independence seem likely to receive at last a recognition from the Greek people, who have raised by private subscription a considerable sum for the erection of a monument to him at Missolonghi, where he died, and where he fell, clothed, and armed the garrison during the famous siege.

East Saginaw, Michigan, may be a fast city, but it don't allow its officials to be very fast without paying for it. Its newly elected Mayor, Chauncy Wisner, took a drive about town the other day, when an officer served a warrant sworn out by the proprietor of one of the principal hotels, and ordered his Honor to appear next morning at the Police Justice's office and remunerate the city for violating the ordinance relating to fast driving.

Judge Strange, of Madras, has recently been converted from Christianity to Buddhism. The Judge went from England to India, an earnest Christian, and when not attending immediately to the duties of his profession sought to convert the heathen Hindoos around him. Singular to relate, his investigations of the Hindoo religion led him to adopt it as superior to Christianity. Strange.

Captain Perry, of a Maine vessel which recent arrived from Barbadoes, tells this rather steep story: When off Barbadoes, one bright night in April, all hands were astonished by seeing a large meteor rush through the sky, and strike another meteor or planet. The star that was struck immediately caught fire, and blazed up with so bright a light as to illuminate the whole heavens, burning brightly from seven o'clock, the time it was struck, till midnight, when the flames were extinguished, leaving no trace of the star.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Receipts of Lake Superior Ore—Cleveland Furnaces Not Likely to Resume Before a Return to Better Prices—Feeling Among Iron Manufacturers—An Early Suspension Predicted—Recovery in the Coal Trade—A Foolish Strike—Lake Commerce—Vessels Withdrawing from the Trade—Sportsmen's National Tournament—The New Opera House—Personal.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CLEVELAND, June 9, 1875.

Ore from the Lake Superior country has commenced arriving quite freely, embracing shipments principally from the Cleveland, Lake Superior, Republic, Jackson, New York, Barnum, Michigamme and Saginaw mines, though the aggregate amount so far received at this port is less than 30,000 tons; but your correspondent understands that the season's contracts for ores to be delivered here will cover something over 150,000 tons.

The furnaces which lately blew out in and about Cleveland, on account of the coal strikes, do not manifest any disposition to resume before a better rate is established for pig iron, the ruling prices for the home product, bituminous smelted, being but $29 50 for No. 1, and $27 00 for No. 2; and with the additions which are being made from abroad, the supply is more than sufficient for the demand.

The mills are at work, but those which are not employed upon specialties feel great uncertainty as regards the future, and some of our best informed operators predict an early suspension for a time. The wire mills, the boiler plate works, the Otis Steel Works, the steel screw works, and a few other special establishments have more business than they can well attend to, while engine and machine builders, merchant bar and forge mills are not pressed with orders.

The coal trade has recovered from most of the confusion occasioned by the miners' strikes, so far as ordinary domestic consumption and supplies for shipment by lake are concerned, though the source of supply has been changed from the Mahoning district, as the principal producing point, to Straitsville. Since the resumption of mining in the Hocking and Tuscarawas districts, these points are sending considerable coal to this market, as is also Massillon; but all these places find that the Straitsville coal had become sufficiently well established during the strike to remain on the market as a formidable competitor.

Besides, the Straitsville operators are paying but fifty cents per ton for mining, and though they have a longer haul to market than the other points named, they have the advantage of twenty and thirty cents per ton on the mining, a portion of which they can offer to the consumer if they desire to do so, as all the difference is not absorbed in freights.

A few days ago, while the Ohio State Editorial Conventionalists were visiting the Straitsville mines, by special train from Columbus, the miners suddenly appeared at the entrances of the pits and demanded an advance of ten cents per ton. They were told that the advance asked could not be paid, and in a few hours they resumed their tools and proceeded with work at the old price. They were just unreasonable enough to suppose that the circumstances were such as to compel a compliance with their demand at once, as the members of the Convention had been taken to the mines to see them in their best attire and to the best advantage, for getting that by such an exposition of their designs they would expose themselves to stronger opposing influences than they could very well otherwise meet with.

The Mahoning miners do not go in yet, and the operators are quite indifferent as to whether they do or not. Parties who want to take out coal bad enough to really desire to work their mines, are putting in new gangs of men at the old rates—gangs which are picked up and forwarded from some distance, consisting of Germans, Italians and others, boats of whom can be found who are not leagued with the unions and who are anxious to work. The Mahoning operators announce the strongest kind of a determination not to be coerced into miners' measures this time.

Lake commerce at this point is far from satisfactory to owners of vessels. Freights are so low and in such small quantities that a number of vessels which were fitted for trade this season were withdrawn before their winter anchorage was disturbed. Even the passenger travel, heretofore so popular before this time of year, is scarcely sufficient to be worth caring for.

The National Sportsmen's Tournament comes off on the Northern Ohio fair grounds to-morrow. Some of the best bird shots in the country are in attendance. They hold a meeting this evening to discuss questions relating to gun laws, &c.

The pride of Cleveland is to be her new Opera House, which is now fast nearing completion in the matter of interior decoration and upholstering by Cleveland artisans. It is to be presided over by Mr. John A. Ellsler, who, your writer is informed, has become very popular in Pittsburgh through his connection with the Opera House. His daughter, by the by, Miss Effie, who has been seriously ill of late, is recovering quite rapidly and it is hoped will be fully restored to the commencement of the next theatrical season.

OCCASIONAL.

POLITICAL.

State.

The State Temperance Convention assembles at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, is spoken of as the Temperance candidate for Governor. It is stated that Bishop Simpson will preside over the deliberations of the body.

To-day there are no factions in the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Its members know neither Cameron or Curtin. They know only the unity of the Republican party of the Union. They have determined that they will, if possible, carry the State this year, not for Grant, not for Hartranft, but for Republicanism.—*New York Times.*

The Republicans of Fayette county, on Monday, placed in nomination the following ticket: Prothonotary—Capt. C. L. Connor; Auditors—Thos. L. Newell, A. W. Hess; Register and Recorder—Matthew Harriso; Treasurer—B. C. Slocum; Commissioners—Jesse Reid, Jas. M. Jackson; Poor Director—Clark Breading. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations for State officers and the platform.

When Hartranft was a candidate, three years ago, Mr. McClure warned the people of Pennsylvania that his election would be the inauguration of a reign of robbery and corruption throughout the State. Now he says that his administration has been all that personal purity and integrity could suggest. Mr. McClure will find out that it will require more than a change of editors to a showing of "independence" while he has a big load of personal bile on his stomach. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Governor Bigler made a good Governor once and doubtless would again fill the position to the satisfaction of the people. He has, however, assured us that he does not desire the nomination, and that he could not, consistently with his present duties in the Centennial Commission, in which he is greatly interested, accept it. We do not at present see in the situation anything which is likely to require the party in this State to demand the services of Governor Bigler, although we do not doubt that if his duties should be required he would not refuse them.—*Lancaster Intelligencer, Dem.*

The Greene county Democratic primary election last Saturday resulted as follows: State Senate—Hays, 2,145; Ross, 1,102. Treasurer—Hunt, 1,832; Mestrezat, 1,152; Cowell, 297; Hupp, 138. Prothonotary—Ullom, 1,806; Lindsey, 1,317. Clerk of the Court—Pollock, 1,671; Hays, 1,364. District Attorney—Hook, 1,705; South, 1,392. Commissioner—Pogue, 2,108; Morris, 1,972; White, 1,397. Poor House Director—Johnson, 1,476; Bare, 854. Auditor—Wood, 1,416; Bell, 1,904; Keffer, 695; Kennedy, 602. Register and Recorder—Yoders, 1,639; Sutton, 510; Morecock, 433; Connor, 497; Downey, 326; Williams, 251.

The Republicans of Greene county held their convention on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: For Senate—Jacob Rush; Prothonotary—J. N. Crago; Clerk of Court—John H. Campbell; Register and Recorder—John B. Carter; District Attorney—J. M. Garrison; Commissioner—Captain John Morris; Auditor—W. C. Hoge; Poor Director—William Hoge. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the State ticket and platform, and the national administration. W. G. W. Day, Esq., was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee, and J. P. Teagarden, Secretary.

Following is the result of the Republican primary election in Armstrong county: Prothonotary—Henry, 2,035; Patterson, 1,103; Fluke, 602. Register and Recorder—Chambers, 938; Stitt, 839; Hays, 564; Phelps, 226; Shoemaker, 336; Hall, 456; Ashbaugh, 457; Wilson, 21. Treasurer—Johnston, 1,129; Elwood, 260; Coulter, 868; Johnston, 629; Ambrose, 229; McGeary, 43. Commissioner—Buffington, 2,588; Henderson, 1,547; Bricker, 1,499; Barron, 821; Hornfeld, 1,276; Allott, 519; Scheaffer, 270. Auditor—Wright, 1,181; Roney, 957; Sheasley, 454; Simpson, 748; Kelly, 713; Beatty, 540.

The most inveterate enemies of the Republican party are compelled to admit that Republican ascendancy in this State has borne good fruit, and has, on the whole, profited the people. Whatever else may be ruled up to its apparent discredit, and made to serve dishonest political ends, the immense debt reduction accomplished during the term of Republican rule stands like a rock in the path of detractors and demagogues. It is one of the things which no amount of sorcery with figures can obscure, and it is the work of the Republican party.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Following is the Westmoreland County Democratic ticket: Register and Recorder —Wm. B. Snodgrass; Treasurer—James Gregg; Commissioners—Clark Butterfield and Joseph C. West; Poor Director—Christman Holtzer; Auditors—James G. Thompson and M. L. Fausold. At a meeting of the Return Judges, on Monday, Lieutenant Governor John Latta was chosen Senatorial, and Colonel Israel Painter, M. W. Kunkle and Benjamin Hebrank, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Erie in September. E. J. Keenan, Esq., was at the same time chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

A better and more earnest feeling prevails among the Republicans of Chester county at the present time than there has for the past three years. There are entirely too many rebels in Congress to suit the Quaker Republicans of Chester county, and if the "Hunker Democracy" do not get an old-fashioned drubbing to the extent of three thousand majority next fall, we shall be greatly mistaken. The published record of Mr. Rawle has given great satisfaction to our people, and which will cause hundreds of voters to attend the election that have not done so for the past three years.—*West Chester Republican.*

A Reading correspondent of a Baltimore Sunday paper writes: "I have heard from various sources, outside of Reading, that Mr. Clymer is thought by scores of his fellow Democrats in both Houses of the National Congress, to be the most available man in the next Presidential election, to go upon the ticket as Vice President. It is regarded almost a certainty that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency must come from the West, and his associate from the East. As Pennsylvania is, with the single exception of New York, the most powerful State in the Union, it is more than probable that her influence will be sought through the honoring of one of her own distinguished sons."

General.

"Our victory came a year too soon," is a remark now frequently made by Democratic politicians. They can console themselves, however, with the thought that it is better now than never.

An Alabama paper announces, though not by authority, that Jefferson Davis will not accept the nomination for the Presidency, even if tendered it. This will be joyful news for Allen, Thurman, Tilden, Hendricks, *et al.*

Though there is no regular Congressional election in Maine this year, there is a vacancy to be filled in the Fourth district, comprising Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook counties, occasioned by the death of General Hersey.

Col. Ward H. Lamon, of Martinsburg, whom everybody knows as President Lincoln's law partner and historian, is spoken of by the *Independent* of that place as the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia next year.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* quaintly says: President Grant's latest dispatch seems to annoy some of the Democratic journals quite as much as did General Grant's dispatches announcing signal successes during the war. They have been flanked again, and are very sore over it.

The New York *Times* having warned Governor Tilden that unless he talks less and does more, he is in danger of winning Scott's nickname of "Old Fuss and Feathers," the Buffalo *Commercial* thinks a more apt designation would be that which was applied to Lord John Russell—"Old Meddle and Muddle."

Respecting the third term letter, the President is reported to have said to a correspondent the other day: "I believe the majority of the people of the country will appreciate the difficulties I have labored under, and will give me the credit of being truthful. I really do not intend to be a candidate, and if any one construes my letter otherwise, or that I am seeking or will accept a nomination, they will do me injustice."

The editor of the Manchester *Mirror* says in his notes from Concord: "Even the Democrats who are here, and who were active in pushing Governor Weston forward to the perpetration of the crime, are now very shy about indorsing his action. I have talked with twenty of them to-day, and with the exception of a Ward Five politician I have found no one who would say without qualification, 'it is right.'"

In 1864 General Hayes ran for Congress in the Second district, beating Joseph C. Butler by 2,445 votes. His majority that year was increased to 3,098 by the soldiers' votes. In 1866 he was elected to Congress over Theodore Cook by 2,506 majority. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, beating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983. In 1869 he was again elected Governor of Ohio, beating George H. Pendleton by 7,507 votes. In 1872 he met with his only political reverse. H. B. Banning defeated him for Congress from the Second district by 1,502. This is a Democratic district. Ohio fairly belongs to Democracy. The only remains for Governor Hayes to complete it by beating Governor Allen in 1875. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated and purified by Allen's Brain Food. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous diseases, or weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice we can give is to get a bottle of Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, the grateful friend in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of nutrition into healthful action, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effectual action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a stimulant and corrective.

BE E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with any symptoms. Failure to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; wakefulness; trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with variable symptoms; but hands dissolve of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood in the body; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffocation and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Price only $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm off on their customers what they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper label put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the upper corner of the side. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send for circular. Dr. KUNKEL, 39 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For remaining all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.
Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
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WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
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Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

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J. F. SCHROEDER,
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Has Removed from his old stand to
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GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN NEW
Summer Dress Goods!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadine, considered an extra good bargain this season at 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Striped Grenadine, good styles.
At 25c, Very fine Black Grenadine, about half their value.
Bargains in Black Hernanias, all qualities.
New Plaid and Striped Black Hernanias.
MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN
NEW INVISIBLE PLAIDS,
At 12½c, 25c, 31c, 37½c and upward.
Some of these Plaids are just one-half the price they are usually selling at.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
SPLENDID BARGAINS
In all qualities, from Lowest to Finest.
New DeBeges and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 10, 1875.

Then the Currency law of January last was passed it was confessedly a promise between the conflicting views he members of Congress. Seeing that country demanded some financial islation this bill was agreed upon in ass and passed without debate. Influ- ces and contradictions each tried to shrink the other, and the bill was ex- ined by each party to be a triumph for ir side.

The experience of the country under this r has so far been entirely satisfactory, t as it is further tested by the needs of changing demands of trade, we believe will answer a good and wise purpose and ply a want long needed in our currency tem.

o far it has worked contraction and dis- pointed the friends of inflation. One of se has expressed his opposition to any ther reduction of the legal tenders, and s within the last year the volume of al tenders has been reduced from $382,- 000 to about $375,000 000, and this will obably be further reduced by the time ngress meets to $370,000,000. As soon Congress assembles, the Housebought to nd to the Senate a bill to prevent the cretary of the Treasury from making ther reduction by funding the public bt in any new five per cent. bonds.

The real force of the law and its actual ects Comptroller Knox has been trying estimate, and he says that under the law January, 1875, $20,794,122 of greenbacks ve been deposited for the purpose of re- ing national bank notes. The volume of r monetary circulation has thus been rmanently depleted to the amount of arly twenty-one millions from this use. Moreover, greenbacks have been stroyed under the law of $75 to the mount of $3,948,240. Adding these two mstogether, we get a total of $24,742,362. is is the amount of contraction which the first of May had been effected by e legislation under review. While this rocess was going on, however, new na- onal bank circulation was being issued, e total of which amounted, on 1st May st, to $8 888,357. From thesedata an easy iculation shows that the movement of ntraction impressed upon the currency ring the 20m June, 1874, to 1st May, 1875, was 5,854,625.

However, when business revives and here is an active demand for money the orkings of the bill in the other direction ill become apparent, for instead of there eing no relief from the presure for cur- ency, the banks will be enabled to in- rease their notes as the denands of the ublic upon them are felt.

The amount of currency issued to the anks as reported by the Comptroller is venty millions in excess of the notes ac- ually in circulation as shown by the re- orts of the banks. This large sum is rep- esented by new notes held by the banks n their vaults and not issued but await- ng the demands of an active business eason.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says in comparison with the success of the postal savings banks, he system of annuities and life policies of he General Postoffice is a failure Up t De- ember 31, 1874, the issue of policies rom that department had been in op- eration nearly ten years—the date f commencement of business being April 17, 1865. The state of its business on ecember 31, 1874, may be told a a very few igures. The contracts then in existence for- arded a total annuity of £20,000 an aggre- ate sum of £64,922, or £11 10s. each on the aver- ge; there were at the same time 142 contracts or deferred annuities and monthly allow- nces, "money not returnable," for £7,500, and 181 contracts for the same lass of allowances effected under the con- itions of "money returnable" for £4,614. What little vitality postal assurances evince s found in the contracts for immediate annui- ies. The life policies in force were 3,638, for a total assurance of £284,570—thatis, £78 each on the average. The whole number of life poli- ies which the department had issued from he commencement was 4,178 for £313,980; hence 96 policies had matured by the demise of the ssured, or had become otherwise extinct. The premiums received for these policies were 671 each very nearly. Considering that what s here set forth are the transactions of 10 years nd a half, and that a department which has a most perfect organization, and extending into every town and village of the United King- dom, we must call this a very poor account.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, }
New York, June 8, 1875. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There are no new or important features in our stock market to-day. The large bears are undisposed to do anything, and their small fol- lowers are evidently afraid to undertake ven- tures without knowledge of the other's posi- tion. The market is therefore off, entirely to the control of speculative operators who have managed to "chase an ½" quite successfully, and being devoid of outside orders, they have had their own way with it.

This being race week at Jerome Park many find more agreeable pastime there than at the Board, which increases the dulness in stocks.

No idea of the future can be formed from the week's market, for we have now, and while we believe that the present dullness cannot continue long, we are inclined to think that the first signs of renewed activity will be seen in the bull side. Low prices must not recede to be followed probably by a fair, active and moderately rising market.

From the present stock we cannot encour- age purchasers of large amount for railroad shares as a rule are selling at lower prices than before present difficulties are settled. As to Pacific Mail, Western Union and other stocks not directly affected by railroad matters, while we expect them to sympathize to a greater or less degree with the other market, we believe they will hold their position quite firmly and be prompt to resond to the first signs of activity on the bull side.

Lake Shore has shown considerable strength to-day, not so much in the quotation as in the fear of operators to sell it dorn.

Pacific Mail has been for its most part firm, and has weakened only in the closing at ¼ per cent. below its opening price. Western Union remains dull, showing at the close an improve- ment over first prices.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 10, 1875.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1862	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞	
5-20's, 1864	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
5-20's, 1865	122¾		122¾		122¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾		121¾		121¾	
5-20's, 1867	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120		120		120	
10-40's	120½		120½		120½	
10-40's, registered	117¾		117¾		117¾	
10-40's, coupons	117¾		117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Currency 6's	122⅞		122⅞		122¼	
New 4½ per cents					112¾	
Western Union Tel	74½	75¼	74¾	74½	74¾	74¾
Quicksilver					13½	
Pacific Mail	32½	33	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Panama					120	
Adams Express					93	
Wells Fargo Express					27⅝	
American Express					44	
United States Exp'ss					100	
New York Central	102		102		101¾	
Michigan Central	117½		117½	117½	117½	117½
Michigan Southern	62¾		62¼	61⅝	62¼	62¼
Illinois Central	102		102		102	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87⅝		87⅝		87⅝	
Chicago & North'w'n	38½		38½	38	38½	
Do preferred					52	
Chicago & Rock Island					102	103½
St. Paul, common					32¼	32
Do preferred					55	
Wabash, common	9		9¼		9⅛	
Fort Wayne	97½		97½		97½	
Ohio & Mississippi	23½		23½		23½	
Union Pacific	70¾		70¾	69¾	70¾	
Illinois Central	104				104	
Hannibal & St. Jos					21	
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26		25	24½	24	
Iron Mountain					20	
C., C. & I. C	5		5	3¾	4⅜	
South Carolinas, Ap't	5		5	3¾	4⅜	
South Carolinas, July					4⅜	
Missouri 6's					102¾	102¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	49¾	
Reading, sales	33¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	133¾	131½
Oil Creek, sales	9¾	
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾
Central Transportation Co	45½	46
Empire Transportation		54
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. m. b., sales	75	

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116¾ with sales at 116¾@ 116¾. Carrying and borrowing rates 1@2 per cent; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $1,091,000. Clearings $49,000,000. Customs receipts $226,000. The Government awarded $500,000 gold at 116 64¼ to 116 67¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad and State bonds quiet. Stocks have been irregular with frequent changes from firmness to depression. At the opening prices were generally from ½@ ⅝ per cent. below the closing quotations of last evening, but Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph showed an advance of 1⅜ per cent., the first sales having been at 26. Subsequently the price fell off to 24. At the second call the mar- ket was generally firm, particularly for Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. During the last hour of business the market was heavy and lower, the decline from the highest point of the day ranging from ¾@2¾ per cent. Northwestern and St. Paul were especially weak. No particular reason is assigned for the decline beyond the dullness and a raid.

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Transactions at the Stock Exchange 216,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 70,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 14,000 Erie, 90,000 Lake Shore and 15,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	69	Do preferred	54
W. U. Tel	75¾	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	13¾	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	98
Wells Fargo Ex	28	Terre Haute	5
American Express	43	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	44	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	32¾	Do preferred	106
New York Central	102¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	17¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	92
Do preferred	34	Burlington & Q	113¾
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	61¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C	4¾
Mich. Central	90	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts	87¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. stock	70¾
Do preferred	57	Central Pac. bds	101
Rock Island	101¾	Union Pacific bds	103¾
N. J. Central	126¾	Del. & Lack	97½
St. Paul	30¾	Bankers' Bills	487¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	125¾	5-20's, 1867	124⅛
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	124¼
5-20's, 1864	118½	New 5's	117⅞
5-20's, 1865	122¾	10-40's	117⅞
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	54	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	53	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1875. }

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The receipts of the leading articles of pro- duce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,781	Potatoes, bus	121
Cheese, bxs	420	Apples, bbls	30
Wheat, bus	259	Corn, bus	1,201
Butter, pkgs	59	Oats, bus	1,766
Bacon, lbs	65	Hay, bales	103

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Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—There was a fair trade in a wholesale and jobbing way. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@ 1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is easy. No. Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do, $1 10@1 15. We are moving steadily at easy prices. We quote choice white oats in bbl lots at 70@72c per bushel low; 70@80c for high mixed; 70@72c for low mixed and white. Ear closed quotable at 70@ 75c. Only confirmed in liberal supply and weak, but quotably unchanged at 70@71c per bushel for white; 69@70c for mixed. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. The receipts of rye and bar- ley during the week were unimportant. Job- bing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Market active. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $5 90; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $5 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 25@6 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 75; oat- meal $8 00@9 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $22 00@23 00; upland prairie $20 00@22 00. Salem hay is in store wet- ter at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is active with prices rather irregular. We quote bran at $1 05 @1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt; cracked corn $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

APPLES—Choice stock is scarce and nearly out of the market; quotable at $4 50@5 00; inferior grades are coming in freely and selling at $2 00@3 50.

BUTTER—The market was steady to-day with choice grades offered selling up to 24@25c; strictly prime 20@23c; medium dull and in no request at 18@19c.

CHEESE—The market is tolerably active with a downward tendency. We quote at 14@15c per ₱ for Ohio flats; New York or Western 12@13c; Limburger 12@14c.

EGGS—Market steady at 17@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a slack demand. We quote at 60@65c per bushel for peach-blows from store; Peerless 55@60c ₱ bushel; other grades nominal. Wisconsin in truck were at 75@80c ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 65@70c for Peerless; lower grades 55@60c. Early Rose sold at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

Groceries and Provision.

GROCERIES—There was a moderately active demand and a fair business done. Quotations are materially unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23c	Extra C	10c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Yellow C	9½c
Low grade	15 c	Extra B—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	25c	New Orleans	9½@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	25c	Cut loaf	12½@13c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in bulk	35c	Powdered	11½c
Teas.		Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	80@$1 00	Manhattan	12 c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Strly ch'e N. O.	7½@7¾c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prime	6¾c
Japan	50@$1 00	Good	6½c
Oolong	25@ 85	*Syrups.*	₱ ₱.
Spices.	₱ ₱.	Ex. white golden	75c
Cassia	20 c	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8@8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Lower grades	8½c
Spices.	₱ ₱.	Corn	10½c
Allspice	17½@18c	*Raisins.*	
Cassia	33 @35 c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 00
Cloves	55 @60 c	Valentias, ₱ ₱	12 c
Nutmegs	85@$1 00	Loose Muscatels	12 c
Pepper	20 @ 27c	Prunes	9½@10c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Do Mott's	6 50
Bi-carb, in 10 ₱ pkgs	5c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7c		

BACON—Sales of sugar shoulders at 10c ₱ ₱; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 12½c.

BEANS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ ₱; canvassed do 15c. Sugar-cured shoul- ders at 10c ₱ ₱. The large bears are undisposed to do anything, and their small fol- lowers are evidently afraid to undertake ven- tures without knowledge of the other's posi- tion. The market is therefore off, entirely to the control of speculative operators who have managed to "chase an ½" quite successfully, and being devoid of outside orders, they have had their own way with it.

This being race week at Jerome Park many find more agreeable pastime there than at the Board, which increases the dulness in stocks.

No idea of the future can be formed from the week's market, for we have now, and while we believe that the present dullness cannot continue long, we are inclined to think that the first signs of renewed activity will be seen in the bull side. Low prices must not recede to be followed probably by a fair, active and moderately rising market.

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June 10, 1875.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1862	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞	
5-20's, 1864	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
5-20's, 1865	122¾		122¾		122¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾		121¾		121¾	
5-20's, 1867	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120		120		120	
10-40's	120½		120½		120½	
10-40's, registered	117¾		117¾		117¾	
10-40's, coupons	117¾		117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Currency 6's	122⅞		122⅞		122¼	
New 4½ per cents					112¾	
Western Union Tel	74½	75¼	74¾	74½	74¾	74¾
Quicksilver					13½	
Pacific Mail	32½	33	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Panama					120	
Adams Express					93	
Wells Fargo Express					27⅝	
American Express					44	
United States Exp'ss					100	
New York Central	102		102		101¾	
Michigan Central	117½		117½	117½	117½	117½
Michigan Southern	62¾		62¼	61⅝	62¼	62¼
Illinois Central	102		102		102	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87⅝		87⅝		87⅝	
Chicago & North'w'n	38½		38½	38	38½	
Do preferred					52	
Chicago & Rock Island					102	103½
St. Paul, common					32¼	32
Do preferred					55	
Wabash, common	9		9¼		9⅛	
Fort Wayne	97½		97½		97½	
Ohio & Mississippi	23½		23½		23½	
Union Pacific	70¾		70¾	69¾	70¾	
Illinois Central	104				104	
Hannibal & St. Jos					21	
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26		25	24½	24	
Iron Mountain					20	
C., C. & I. C	5		5	3¾	4⅜	
South Carolinas, Ap't	5		5	3¾	4⅜	
South Carolinas, July					4⅜	
Missouri 6's					102¾	102¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	49¾	
Reading, sales	33¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	133¾	131½
Oil Creek, sales	9¾	
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾
Central Transportation Co	45½	46
Empire Transportation		54
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. m. b., sales	75	

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

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5-20's, 1865, new	121¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	54	N. Carolina, old	33
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GENERAL MARKETS.

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WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1875. }

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Oolong	25@ 85	*Syrups.*	₱ ₱.
Spices.	₱ ₱.	Ex. white golden	75c
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Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
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5-20's, 1865	122¾		122¾		122¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾		121¾		121¾	
5-20's, 1867	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120		120		120	
10-40's	120½		120½		120½	
10-40's, registered	117¾		117¾		117¾	
10-40's, coupons	117¾		117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Currency 6's	122⅞		122⅞		122¼	
New 4½ per cents					112¾	
Western Union Tel	74½	75¼	74¾	74½	74¾	74¾
Quicksilver					13½	
Pacific Mail	32½	33	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Panama					120	
Ad

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., / Room 23, First National Bank, / PITTSBURGH, PA., June 10, 1875. /

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.76	61	77	.....	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.67	85	31	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.945	76	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.934 Highest thermom... 86
Mean thermometer... 74 Lowest thermom.... 55

The Road Committee.

A meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

A sub-committee was appointed to see what can be done to put Hazlewood avenue in a passable condition.

A sub-committee heretofore appointed reported the quantities of stone needed on different roads, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to advertise for proposals for furnishing the same.

Funeral of Alex. McIlwaine.

The last sad rites over the remains of the late Alexander McIlwaine were performed yesterday afternoon. At his residence, on Fulton street, a large number of the friends of deceased gathered to hear the solemn services which were conducted by Rev. Smith, of the Central Presbyterian Church. About half-past three o'clock the funeral procession, composing a great carriage, started over the Allegheny cemetery where the remains were deposited. The Great Western Band, of which Mr. McIlwaine was an honorary member, preceded the funeral cortege, performing music suitable for the occasion.

Centennial Committee of the Grand Commander dery.

C. H. Kingston, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, has announced the following Committee on the Centennial, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last annual conclave of the Grand Commandery: W. H. Eagle (chairman), Marietta; F. C Garrigues, W. H. Castle, A. Kobeno, jr., M. Nesbit, W. W. Allen, Edward Spencer, Philadelphia; J. C. Batchelor, Pittsburgh; J. M. Porter, Easton; E. P. Kingsbury, Scranton; Constans Curtin, Reidsburg; M. R. Muckle and Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia.

Estimated Value of Police Stations.

The following table of estimated value of police stations-houses of Pittsburgh, including the moveable property therein has just been complied in the City Controller's office:

Central Station	$12,661 00
Thirtieth Ward Station	11,196 00
Fourteenth Ward Station	6,918 59
Eleventh Ward Station	5,928 00
Seventeenth Ward Station	7,238 30
Thirty-sixth Ward Station	15,474 00
Nineteenth Ward Station	11,824 00
Twelfth Ward Station	11,200 00
Twenty-fifth Ward Station	114 00

The Acknowledgment of Deeds.

The Common Pleas of Huntingdon county decided, some time since, in a case where a magistrate had neglected the formality of reading the contents of a mortgage to a wife of the party executing it, when before signing it he examined her separate and apart from her husband, in substance as by law, that the validity of the document, although the paper was on its face was completely executed. The Supreme Court has reversed this decision, and decided that the certificate of a justice of the peace of the acknowledgment of a deed or mortgage is a judicial act, and conclusive of the facts certified to, in the absence of fraud or duress.

Humane Society Cases.

Agent Dean made information before Alderman Andrews against Hermon Bowers for working a mule with a sore shoulder. On hearing he plead guilty to the charge and was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid.

Superintendent Steers caused information to be made before Alderman Bartley against E. Hill, for working a very poor horse. Upon hearing the case was dismissed without fining on his paying the costs, on account of his apparent penitence and poverty.

He also caused information to be made before Alderman Bartley against A. J. Riddle for working a sore horse, with a sore on the shoulder. On hearing he was fined ten dollars and costs.

The Black Hills Expedition.

The Black Hills expedition proposes to start on next Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the failure of the Government to negotiate with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening there were about a hundred persons present. President J. White and Captain Hyland explained that the total cost of the outfit, including arms, ammunition, a rifle, pistol and revolver, and the transportation, would be one hundred dollars. They would go to the Cheyenne River, to Fort Pierre, to Bear Horn, on either the Tongue or Wind river, which lies west of the Indian reservation. The Boston and New York expeditions will arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, and go West in special trains, each carrying about 300 or more adventurers. The Philadelphians will start between six o'clock and midnight. About 600 have join in Philadelphia, 40 in Camden, 100 in the neighborhood of Lancaster, and a large number in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and other cities in the State. They include a number of persons who will take their pay in labor exchanges, and the economical basis, as outfit and transportation for a person going alone, is estimated now at about $100. Provisions, etc., will be supplied by the agency at Cheyenne.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Trowbridges will visit Diamond this afternoon and give a performance of their "Patchwork" for the entertainment of the inmates of the hospital, and return in time for the evening performance at the Opera House. All who want to enjoy a hearty laugh should not fail of seeing the Troubadours this week.

Monday evening Nick Roberts, celebrated Dutch comedian Jill Pastenbinder will open an engagement of one week at the Opera House. This company is said to be full in all the details of lines, and will change the sweet variety specialties. They bring the George Brothers, Maplin, O'Reardon, Burke and a full ballet troupe.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The variety and dramatic performances at this theater have improved so much that audiences in attendance each night. It is just the place to spend the evening enjoyably.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Mitchell.

In the case of Mitchell vs. the Walton Boat Club, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

In the case of Bernard Gray vs. Charles Aul, a motion was made for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

A. B. Hayden was chosen election assessor for the Third district of the Fifth ward.

In the two cases of Robert Long and others vs. James McKee and others, the jury found for the defendants.

THE MOORE-POST LIBEL SUIT.

At the opening of Judge Sterrett's branch this case was resumed. Mr. Hampton, for the plaintiffs, proposed to prove, in mitigation of damages, that neither of the defendants wrote the article complained of. Mr. Swartzwelder objected, and his objection was overruled.

Mr. Lare and Mr. Schoyer testified that Mr. Bailey and Mr. Fahey were both recognized candidates of the Democratic party when Mr. Morre's card was published.

John H. Bailey testified that Mr. Moore, as Chairman of the County Committee, had no power to strike the name out of the ticket as he done. In this he was corroborated by Christopher Magee and J. K. P. Duff.

Albert Jackson of the *Chronicle*, was called and asked whether Mr. Snodgrass, Republican candidate for City Controller, had not paid for the publishing of Moore's card in that paper. Objected to, and overruled.

Mr. Hampton rested on the offer, in mitigation for damages, but it was overruled.

Mr. Snodgrass was then called, and Mr. Hampton proposed to show by him that he (Snodgrass) had called on Moore and induced him to write the card against Elder and Fahey. After some legal squabbling, Mr. Snodgrass told the the facts in the case, as follows: Learning of the hostility of Mr. Moore to Mr. Elder, I called to see Mr. Moore before the publication in the *Leader*, at his office. I learned from him that Mr. Elder was a traitor to the Democratic party. He stated to me that he had written an article on the subject. I asked him if he would let me have the article. He said he would, if I would sign it by my own name." I did not see the article. I found afterwards that it was pretty good ammunition and I thought I would let it go, so I published it in some of the papers. I think I published it in the *Chronicle* and paid for it.

The defense then rested their case, when plaintiff was recalled in rebuttal. Counsel proposed to show that Mr. Moore had not been paid one cent, by anybody, for writing or publishing the card. This was objected to, and objection sustained. Plaintiff then closed.

An argument arose as to which side has the concluding, and the court decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Hampton then proceeded to address the jury, and was listened to by a very full court room. He made some capital points, and kept the court and audience in good humor. At half-past two the court adjourned, and Mr. H. will conclude this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Carothers vs. Brown; Colburn & Co., vs. Schriver; Ward, assignee, vs. Patton; Bennett vs. Doling Savings Bank; Mellon vs. First National Bank; Cannon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association; Abrams, trustee, vs. Sesenthaler; Scheide vs. German Savings Bank; Giles, ad., vs. Cunningham; Carver vs. Bellstein, executor Tilton vs. Blair; Holmes vs. Drew; McCutcheon vs. Fullerton; Dickson vs. for use, vs. Omsler; Dickson vs. Marshall; Fullerton vs. McCabe.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of A. R. N. Wilson *et al.* vs. George Reis *et al.* is still on trial.

Judge White's branch was not in session, having adjourned to give time to hunt up some old records.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hawthorn vs. Jones; Wilstein vs. City of Pittsburgh; Graw vs. Pusch; Foster vs. Nation Trust Company; Hughes vs. Chicago and Pittsburgh Mining Company; City of Pittsburgh vs. Gill's heirs; same vs. Sable Carriage Manufacturing Company; Goetchius vs. Bowden; Cochhus vs. Hinde; Richardson vs. Freeburger; Pollock vs. Mathews; Wolf vs. Briggs.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James Smith pleaded guilty of larceny, charged by Joseph Malatesta.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Albert M. Saddler, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Edward Wilhelm.

Michael Hamm, Wm. Taylor, John Weaver and Jos. Reagan were acquitted of larceny, charged by Alexander Wilson.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Richard W. Sinkerton, indicted for larceny, on oath of Thomas White.

John Burns was convicted of malicious mischief, charged by C. Lampsett.

Frederick Kirnle, indicted for larceny, on oath of Patrick Goodwin, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to the work house for four months, and on a second similar charge made by Christian W. Roth, was sentenced to four months to the work house.

On a third similar charge, made by Michael J. Shalla the same party was sentenced four months to the Workhouse, making one year in all.

Jacob Spang, August Smith and Rygood Miller plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape. *Nolle pros.* was allowed as to John Theis, Chris. Goebel and Adam Spang. Philip Sohn was the prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed as to A. J. Baird indicted for assault and battery on oath of Mary Cobbs.

A nolle pros. was allowed in each of the cross suits of George A. Thomson and Mary Johnson, the one indicted for carrying, and the other for assault and battery.

John Purcell and Timothy Mahoney, indicted for attempt to commit a felony, on trial. Mr. Schroeder, a tailor in the prosecutor's employ, testified that on the night of the 29th of May he was working late in the shop, and about 11 o'clock he heard a noise in the rear of the shop, and saw the defendants trying to get in the window. He called to them, and they ran away. He identified the coat of the defendant Purcell as one he had made for him.

Mr. Clark entertained the audience with a song. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Miller.

CEREMONIES OF MASONRY EXPOSED.

Rev. Cogswell, of Ohio, who had received seven degrees of Free Masonry, addressed the audience on the Royal Arch Chapter and its Religion. He said if there was any difference between the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch, the Blue was less objectionable from the fact that all of Masonry (really and truly) is contained in the first three degrees. All other degrees are a compilation of mere absurdities, interwoven into systems of meaningless nonsense—studiously avoiding and ignoring the name of Christ, from whom, and through whom the fabric of religion was laid on Zion. It was more than an ordinary pastime, more than an ordinary experience, more than an ordinary danger to the Church of Jesus Christ, and to individual Christian life that brought the speaker before this convention. He had yearned to throw off the shackles which had bound him for some years and which are binding thousands to-day. Among five hundred men with whom he was associated in lodge rooms he found not one who was a true Christian. He succeeded in breaking the fetters, and now labored for Christ. When passing through the Royal Arch degrees he felt that the proceedings were but a burlesque on religion. He had gone through with a shudder, hearing ungodly men reading the Holy Scriptures in work of initiating. The speaker referred next to the origin of the order of Masonry. Men are declared to be superior to each other, and they are told that they will be full Christians. Masons when they reach the Commandery.

For the information of those who are not conversant with Masonry, the speaker enumerated the penalties for violation of the obligations in any of the seven degrees through which he had passed.

I. Entered Apprentice Penalty—Binding myself under no less penalty than to be severed in the throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the roots, and my body buried in the rough sands of the sea at low water mark, or the binding of the cables and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

II. Fellow Craft Penalties—To have my left breast torn open and my heart and vitals taken from thence and thrown over my left shoulder, and carried to such a distance as that, there to become a prey to the wild beasts of the field and vultures of the air.

III. The Master's penalty—To have my body severed in two in the midst and divided to the north and south, my bowels burned in the midst and the ashes scattered before the four winds of heaven, that there may not be the least track, trace or remembrance had on among men or Masons.

IV. Mark Master's penalty—To have my right ear smote off, that I may forever be unable to hear the word, and my right hand chopped off.

V. Past Master's penalty—In addition to all former penalties, to have my tongue split from the tip to root, that I might forever after be unable to pronounce the word.

VI. Most Excellent Master's penalty—To have my breast torn open, and my heart and vitals taken from thence and exposed to roton the chastening rays of meridian sun.

VII. Royal Arch penalty—To have my skull smote off and my brains exposed to the scorching rays of meridian sun.

I have given you, said the speaker, in brief the exact penalties that I sought forever to free a man who enters these lodges takes upon himself, he is solemnly bound. I will say to you to this audience that it is presumption of the worst kind to make God a party to any such impreations. Nothing is more binding as to they affect God's moral laws and government.

The speaker then referred to the portions of the initiatory ceremonies in the various degrees, including the reading of portions of Scripture thereof. In the progress of the address of the speaker, the candidate says: I will assist a companion Royal Arch Mason, when I see him engaged in any difficulty, as far as lies in my cause so far as to extricate him from the same, whether right or wrong. In closing, said the speaker, I wish to denounce in most emphatic terms the system as worse than wicked. Masonry has it was a part of the fabric of morals which teaches its votaries to trust it indeserving cases, and which makes it a crime, as our white lead makers being in the same boat. It seems to me that it is about time that our merchants and manufacturers were doing something to rid themselves of the galling yoke of the tremendous power of the Pennsylvania Company. It is certain that it will never relax its grasp upon our purses so long as we have no competition. If we do not rid of this fact, capital should be at once forthcoming for the building of a railroad direct to and from this city to Youngstown, Ohio. This once completed, our business men will have a chance to stand up against all comers.

There is a vast country tributary to Pittsburgh, that seemingly has been heretofore built up the prosperity of the city; but under the present rule that trade is fast slipping from our grasp. Shall we stand idly by and allow this, or, by a united effort, free ourselves from bondage and gain back what we have lost, and more? The subject is certainly one worthy of consideration by every citizen having the well-being of the city at heart.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETIES.

The National Christian Association.

Seventh Anniversary—Third Day—Reports of Committees—Nomination of Officers—Resolutions Adopted—Addresses by Revs. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, Post, of Rochester, N. Y. Cogswell, of Mansfield, O., and C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois—Final Adjournment.

Morning Session.

The Association met at half-past eight A. M., Bishop Edwards, of Baltimore, presiding. Devotional exercises were held, led by Elder Barlow, of New York.

Reports of committees being in order, the Committees on Enrollment, Correspondence and Publication, presented reports, which were adopted.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee through the Chairman, Dr. Wishart, submitted the following nominations of officers of the Association:

President—Rev. D. R. Kerr, Pittsburgh.

Vice Presidents—Bishop Edwards, Maryland; Rev. H. Cogswell, Ohio; W. Post, New York; J. A. Conant, Connecticut; Dr. Black, Kentucky; S. L. Cook, Indiana; Rev. J. A. Hart, Illinois; James Mackin, Iowa; Rev. D. Collins, Pennsylvana; Rev. John Levington, Michigan; Rev. H. F. Chever, Massachusetts; General Phelps, Vermont; Mr. Robert Weir, New Hampshire; Rev. S. E. Feemster, Mississippi; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Missouri; Rev. R. Logsdon, Kansas; Prof. J. W. Wood, Wisconsin; B. M. Cravath, Minnesota.

Secretaries—Rev. J. S. Speer, Canonsburg, Pa.; H. L. Kellogg, Chicago.

The report was adopted.

The C mmittee on Business, to whom was referred the complaint of Dr. Levington, submitted Wednesday, made a report regretting that any reflections had been made upon the gentlemen, and requesting him to forget the matter.

Mr. Levington said he had suffered considerably, and he desired to know whether the complaint he had submitted to the committee would be printed with the report of the committee.

A report covering this suggestion was made and assigned, and Mr. Levington expressed his satisfaction.

Bishop Edwards, Chairman, said he was glad this matter was ended. The convention had neither time nor strength to waste on such matters.

After some discussion as to whether thanks be expressed for the morning should be declared for the purpose of transacting further business, the address was postponed until the afternoon.

Dr. G. S. Easton offered the following:

Resolved, That we affectionately request all Christian denominations having connection with any secret society to "come out" therefrom and admonish the people of their congregations to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather to reprove them.

The resolutions were adopted without discussion.

"NATURE AND FORCE OF MASONIC OATHS."

Rev. J. L. Milligan, of this city, delivered an address upon the "Nature and force of Masonic oaths." The speaker, after describing the oaths of secret societies, and maintaining that these were unauthorized and void, as anything from God to do so, argued that such oaths could have no binding effect upon the consciences of those who took them. Oaths in secret societies were a profanation and an insult to God. The ceremony of administering oaths, as practiced by Masons, was the same as if a lot of boys would administer the Lord's Supper or the rite of baptism. Their oaths were a mockery and an insult offered to God. An obligation to a lodge could not be binding when it conflicted with one's duty to his God and to his government. It had been urged that the breaking of Masonic oaths was a sin. The sin was not in breaking, but in taking them. The speaker continued at some length, and practical help was well received. At its conclusion a motion was adopted that Dr. Milligan be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

ADDRESS BY REV. POST, OF NEW YORK.

Rev. Post, of Rochester, New York, delivered an address "On the Genius of Freemasonry in its Attitude Toward the Commonwealth." The speaker said: We feel confident our position is justified in the precepts, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth." And the query, "Am I my brother's keeper?" whose principles we repudiate under the sanctified influence of love of country and God's Word. Those that in anywise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him."

As citizens of this great Republic, whatever our supposed privileges, we are not at liberty to institute any scheme or create any power that will conflict with the interest of the body politic. Under civil government all are bound, by the law of God, to obey it. Whatever interrupts is discord and treason.

General Washington said, "All combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control or counteract the regular deliberations and actions of the constituted authorities, are of a nature which will require to be warily met in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of party."

Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams were quoted to show that Washington was opposed to secret societies. Reference later Malcolm Hay; Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson; Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Jos. H. Hall.

Besides the above Mr. Getz suggested the following persons as supplemental deputies to the general Conventions:

Clerical—Revs. Dr. White, R. J. Costar, W. W. Lay—E. S. Golden, Malcolm Hay, Henry Souther and Josiah King. Upon motion the deputies were unanimously elected.

Mr. Hayden presented a petition to the Convention for permission to allow an alteration in a form of a charter of the St. John's Church, Brownsville. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Considerable discussion was had upon the report of the committee to whom was referred the proposed alteration in form of section 6 in the form of charter, recommended by the Convention.

The report was accompanied by the following resolution, with a recommendation to its adoption:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as an alternate form for section sixth of the canon of the Church recommended by this Convention:

Sixth. The vestry of the church shall consist of—laymen, communicants of the church and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, within the limits of the Diocese of Pittsburgh; they shall continue in office one year and until others be chosen, and the election of said vestrymen shall be made every year on Easter Monday by the adult communicants of the church whose names appear as such in the Parish register; provided that in case of failure to elect a vestry on that day, the congregation shall not on that account be dissolved, but the election may be held upon some other day, in such manner as the By-laws of the congregation may direct. Any vacancy in the vestry shall be filled by the remaining members.

After discussion upon the subject of the change, Dean Smith was called to the chair, and the Bishop offered an amendment, which was a slight alteration in some of the words. Mr. Shaler moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed, which was lost, but it was finally laid over until the reconvening of the convention at three o'clock.

In the afternoon, after some farther discussion, the resolution was voted down.

After the unanimous election of the trustees the convention adjourned to meet next year at Erie.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

A meeting of the Committee of Bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, with their counsel and the counsel of the trustees under the mortgage, was held at the office of C. D'Invilliers, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. It appears that the unanimous opinion all around that the agreement under which the foreclosure was to be made is binding upon the parties to it. It was understood that a new bill in equity to foreclose should be filed in the United States Circuit Court. The result of this proceeding will be that the terms of the agreement between the bondholders, stockholders and creditors will ultimately be carried out, and the interests of the stockholders protected.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings — Papers on Railroads, Bridges and Other Subjects —Discussion of Various Topics Pertaining to Engineering, &c., &c.

The convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers reassembled in Select Council Chamber yesterday morning—W. P. Shinn, Esq., in the chair.

RAPID TRANSIT IN CITIES.

The discussion of the subject of "Rapid Transit in Large Cities" was continued.

Mr. William H. Searles, of New York, favored the "endless train" plan as entirely feasible, and explained the manner of their working.

Mr. J. D. Steele, of Pottstown, thought the elevated roadway was the most feasible, especially for New York City. He recommended a uniform gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, as such a gauge would be found necessary in the event of interstate travel.

Mr. Charles E. Emery, of New York, remarked that he did not see why, in the "endless" system, the entire track should be covered with moving links in the shape of cars, but that a light and inexpensive bridge could to run at high speed and with a time set the different cars in motion. This terminated the discussion on rapid transit.

RAILS.

The report of the Committee on the "Form, Weight, Manufacture and Life of Iron Rails" was the next topic taken up. Mr. Alex. L. Holley, of Brooklyn, alluded to the best size of flanges for rails, stating that three-sixteenths of an inch was considered the best proportion, and that leading manufacturers considered that a proportion of from thirty-five to forty one-hundredths of carbon was about the most advisable.

Mr. Thos. Metcalf, of the Crescent Steel Works, said that this subject possessed great interest to him, inasmuch as he was concerned in the production of steel rails. He would explain the proper attributes of steel for rails.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Walton W. Evans, of New York, stating that the writer sent to the convention the accompanying samples, cut directly from the rails, "flat foot" (T) rail ever laid down. This rail was made in 1831, and laid down in 1832. Its form was the invention of Mr. R. L. Stevens, of New Jersey. In view of the fact (stated the writer) that every other country but England had adopted the "flat footed" rail, it was proper that the credit should be given to an American for inventing this form.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Chairman Shinn having been set down to reply to the topic of "Cheap Freight Transportation," occupied the chair in favor of Mr. William Metcalf and began his remarks, after a letter on the subject had been read from Wilson Crosby, of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Shinn held that this question, possessed an intimate connection with the iron and steel interests; that it was a question, frequently, of railroad life or death within a generation, even in benefits either to producers or consumers. The speaker was in favor of uniform rates, unless it was found that the facilities afforded a prompt and satisfactory manner to all shippers. Thus, for instance, a ton from the West could be transported at the rate of seven mills per ton per mile, and the speaker held that a statement to this effect, some time ago, at a former convention, had been misconstrued into encouraging all classes of freight. Other duties prevented the speaker from giving the subject the attention it deserved, but he would make some remarks on a prompt and satisfactory manner to all interests. Thus, for instance, a ton from the West could be transported at the rate of seven mills per ton per mile, and the speaker held that a statement to this effect, some time ago, at a former convention, had been misconstrued into encouraging all classes of freight. Other duties prevented the speaker from giving the subject the attention it deserved, but he would make some remarks on the topic assigned him. He would say in reply to this audience that it is presumption of the worst kind to make God a party to any such imprecations. Nothing is more binding as to they affect God's moral laws and government.

The speaker then referred to the portions of the initiatory ceremonies in the various degrees, including the reading of portions of Scripture thereof. In the progress of the address of the speaker, the candidate says: I will assist a companion Royal Arch Mason, when I see him engaged in any difficulty, as far as lies in my cause so far as to extricate him from the same, whether right or wrong. In closing, said the speaker, I wish to denounce in most emphatic terms the system as worse than wicked. Masonry has it was a part of the fabric of morals which teaches its votaries to trust it indeserving cases, and which makes it a crime, as our white lead makers being in the same boat. It seems to me that it is about time that our merchants and manufacturers were doing something to rid themselves of the galling yoke of the tremendous power of the Pennsylvania Company. It is certain that it will never relax its grasp upon our purses so long as we have no competition. If we do not rid of this fact, capital should be at once forthcoming for the building of a railroad direct to and from this city to Youngstown, Ohio. This once completed, our business men will have a chance to stand up against all comers.

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EPISCOPAL

Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Convention—Election of Officers.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh met again yesterday morning, Bishop Kerfoot presiding.

After the usual opening exercises the Committee on Claims or Lay Deputies reported the deputies entitled to seats.

On motion of Dr. Spaulding, Rev. Boyd Vincent was called to the Board of Missions, to supply an omission in the number of clerical members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: Register of the Diocese—Rev. L. S. Smith; Treasurer of Diocesan Fund—Malcolm Hay; Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson; Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Jos. H. Hall.

Besides the above Mr. Getz suggested the following persons as supplemental deputies to the general Conventions:

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"BOX" CARS.

Mr. C. Herschel spoke in favor of the short, or "box" cars, as possessing advantages over the long cars, and asking for information on this question.

Mr. Dutton Steele also indorsed the short, four wheeled cars, and stated that such cars approximately much less dead weight than any other form tried. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had given this matter very careful consideration, and had used the short cars to the entire satisfaction of the company.

Mr. Holley called attention to the fact that Government engineers had just been employed, and the goods were covered with tarpaulins. In a conversation with the Chief Engineer of the Great Western road, England, the same kind of wheeled cars and tarpaulins was becoming more general.

RAILWAYS CONTINUED.

The topic, "European Railways as they Appear to an American Engineer," a paper by W. H. White (June transactions), next came up for discussion.

Mr. Felician W. Slataper remarked that the great care displayed in the laying out of European roads claimed attention and imitation by engineers. Their freight cars were also built with extraordinary strength, in consequence of the loads that are imposed in this country. Couplings were devised to do away with the danger attendant upon this part of our cars. "European locomotives, however," said Mr. Slataper, "are immeasurably superior to those in America." This statement was received with applause by those present. As to roadway, the standard gauge in every part of Europe, only roads are built, Mr. Slataper thought that they were extravagantly built.

Mr. Shinn, apropos of the question of locomotives, stated that the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of the Province of Canada, in his report to the stockholders, stated that two American locomotives were themselves equal, in all respects, to three British engines.

Mr. Holley gave his experience in South America in this connection. He stated that in a trade between Peru and Chili, where the American and British locomotives had come into competition, when it was discovered that the latter had to be housed during the night, or their being compiled too long, and in other cases, they were unable to compete with the Yankee engines. The question of freight cars had not come up in the management of this road.

The Baltimore and Ohio had a number of springs under cars as a prevention of wear in the track. An experiment with a lever, inserted under the springs, and attached to the relving pencil, showed that when a twenty ton sleeping car passed over the track the extent of deflection than in the case of an eight ton freight car, a difference wholly attributable to the superior springs of the latter.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

The topic, deferred at the Tuesday's session, on "The means of averting bridge accidents," (paper by J. B. Strauss), was now taken up. Mr. Charles MacDonald, of New York, alluded to the many imperfect structures that were being continually built and admitted it to the carelessness of the local authorities, in many cases, who only standard was, that the bridge should support a ton to the foot, and made no provision to a load of a ton and ten pounds.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Briggs, of Montreal, Canada, Mr. Post, of Connecticut, after which the society adjourned until afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The session opened at half-past two o'clock, and the discussion of the subject of bridge accidents was resumed.

BRIDGE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Hersher did not think all the difficulties could be cured by legislation. He was very desirous that some end might be attained in this behalf. He would yield no part of his authority to what are called "tin-pan" engineers. The committee should recommend only complete bridges. Legislation could, of course, in some measure improve the condition of affairs. He would have there should be a proper test made of all bridges before they are put to public use.

Mr. McDonald would have a standard of carrying weight for all bridges. This was the question to be fixed to-day.

Mr. C. Herschel said there was a need of a standard, and protection of law in the matter in this regard. Small bridges, he thought, were needed. The law should avoid complications and should fix the question of strain per square inch.

The discussion closed and further action was postponed till the next meeting.

The Secretary read the report of the committee on a Testing Laboratory. The report gives plans, details and estimates of what is made for establishing such a laboratory. The needed for the testing of materials, apparatus, etc., is now possessed in the form of a conditional donation.

The report was accepted and laid over until the business meeting

IRON AND STEEL TESTS.

A discussion on the report on tests of American iron and steel was then discussed.

Mr. A. L. Holly, of the U. S. Board opened the discussion, and said that it was due to the Society that the Government should publish the result of their various tests. Mr. Smith reported preparations being made for testing metals at Watertown, New York, for which a 400 ton testing machine had been ordered and contracted for. Mr. Holley spoke of a site for testing bridge construction.

He stated that in making tests the Board would call embarrassing questions from manufacturers by mentioning names of the latter in tests reported. Metals will be tested as they are may desire it. They may see the result and draw their own conclusions, but will have no opinion from the Board. The question now is what report shall we make to Congress in asking for an appropriation.

The discussion was continued by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Smith.

The Board appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of making tests of iron and steel advertised for bids for the construction of a testing machine of 800,000 pounds capacity.

The bids were opened on the 1st instant, and the Board has decided to combine in one machine the distinguishing features of the plans of two bidders, viz.: Those shown by Mr. Albert H. Emery and those of Mr. Charles E. Emery, both of New York. Those parties are in no way related to each other.)

Mr. Charles E. Emery, a member of the society, being present, explained the peculiar and distinguishing features of his testing machine, illustrating the principle involved by a diagram.

Mr. Metcalf, of Pittsburgh, gave some interesting statements of experiments in metals at the Fort Pitt Foundry. He presented a paper on Mechanical Properties of Materials of Construction, and before reading it said that he regarded cast and wrought iron as merely according to production, but that steel was the coming material of construction.

The subject of Resistance of Beams to Flexure was next taken up, and the Secretary presented several papers that had been handed in. The papers were referred without being read to the Committee on Publication.

RIVERS AND RESERVOIRS.

The subject of Rivers and Reservoirs was next taken up, and a discussion took place on the paper of J. G. Barnard on Delta of the Mississippi, considered in relation to an open river mouth.

W. Milnor Roberts read an able paper on the subject. He considered the work now in the charge of Capt. Eads, the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. He stated that the project of that has ever been attempted, and believed that Capt. Eads has the ability to succeed in the work. The Mississippi at its entry into the Gulf of Mexico can be very advantageously improved by jetties. Mr. Roberts then referred, briefly, to the characteristics of some the great river, and alluded to the visits to Europe and to the meeting of Engineers. It was in consequence of their report that Congress adopted the plan to improve the mouth Pass of the Mississippi by means of piers or jetties.

Gen. Ellis spoke of the great importance of the improvement, and said as a permanent improvement he thought the canal system had the advantage. He believed that the jetties were practicable, but a fixed plan must be arrived at and relative cost and permanency of the two plans should be ascertained.

The subject of rainfall and the resulting water supply was next taken up and several papers were read, among them one by Mr. W. M. Roberts, referring more particularly to storage reservoirs for the aid of rivers in times of low water. This subject has heretofore been discussed by Mr. Roberts in the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

GAUGING STREAMS.

General Ellis discussed in a very able and interesting manner the subject of Gauging Streams.

Mr. Roach made an interesting statement of remarkable rainfalls in Massachusetts during last year.

Mr. Croes could not agree with General Ellis as to his proposed measurement of small streams. He could not see how accuracy could be secured where the streams are irregular.

General Ellis said he agreed that the weir system was the most accurate where a full flow could be obtained, but he had proven by actual tests that small streams could be measured within one per cent. by his plan.

Mr. Croes discussed the question at some length and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of experts to inquire into the feasibility of arranging a plan for gauging streams.

The subject of masonry—retaining walls and dams—and the failure of the dam on Mill river was discussed at length, after which the convention, without having completed their programme, adjourned.

In the evening a business meeting was held and then the convention adjourned finally.

To-day a number of the members, by invitation, make an excursion to the Butler oil regions.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOTS.

Commonwealth Against Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti.

Continuation of the Testimony for the Defense.

We continue the publication of a verbatim report of the evidence for the defense in the case of "The Commonwealth vs. Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti," lately tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland county, on an indictment for "aggravated riot" in connection with the mining troubles at Mr. Armstrong's coal works.

THE ITALIANS PEACEABLE AND ORDERLY.

James Mitchell sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I live in Allegheny City; I am in the stove business; I was President of a coal company on the Pan Handle road; I was over ten years until the present year; we had all classes of workmen, including Italians, some of the same men that left our mines and went to Armstrong's; we had eighty-seven in our own mine, and within a distance of three miles there were a hundred and some eighty, I think; I never had any trouble with them—much less trouble than with any other class; we had in our mines; I cannot say exactly how long we had them working for us before they went to Armstrong's mines, but I think about a month; during the time they were there they were peaceable and orderly; I was in among them every day; they had knives and guns furnished them there; we would